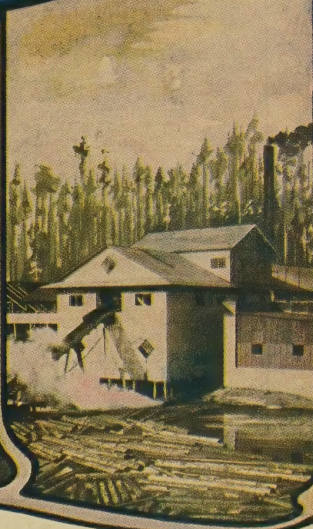




# K.C.S. CURRENT EVENTS

AN  
INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL  
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN  
RAILWAY COMPANY

J. F. HOLDEN, VICE-PRESIDENT  
S. G. WARNER, GEN. PASS'R & TKT. AGT.  
WM. NICHOLSON, IMMIGR. AGT.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



# Read the Write-Up of Scott County in this Magazine

and write me for any information you desire about this country

## Below are a Few of the Many Bargains that I Have to Offer You

80 acres, 7 miles from Waldron, near postoffice, school and church, 50 acres in cultivation, about 10 acres gone back to pasture in clover and wild grass; some rocks in spots; about 80 bearing fruit trees; 3-room house with gallery on south side; good garden; cribs and stables; log chicken house; good smoke-house and potato house; drilled well, 36 feet deep, never goes dry; plenty of good pine and oak timber for rails and posts. Price only \$900, on easy terms.

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40 acres, 3 miles from Waldron; 15 acres in cultivation; fair house and barn. Price only \$250.

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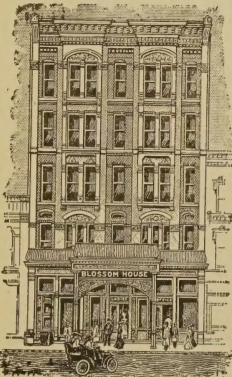
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Write me if you have anything to exchange.

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50 Miles from Kansas City, in Cass and Bates Counties, Mo., and Linn and Miami Counties, Kan., from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per acre. State your requirements fully and receive guaranteed descriptions.

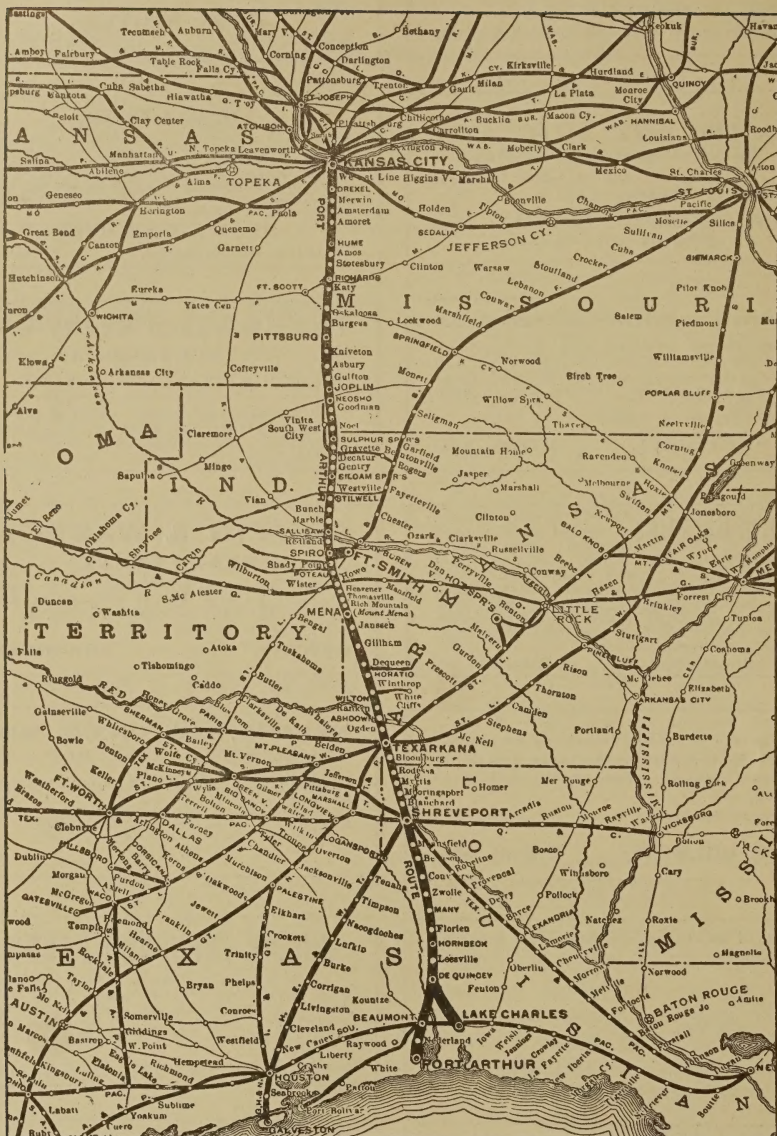
GEORGE W. DEPUE, Drexel, Mo.

## Southwest Arkansas, Polk County

Cove is located in the heart of the Southern Ozarks. Water, health, climate the best. Farm crops, grasses and clovers all succeed; for fruits, vegetables, stock and poultry our locality excels. Homeseekers should not fail to visit Cove. Write for land lists.

BARTON & REGISTER, COVE, ARK.





MAP OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY



# CURRENT EVENTS

JANUARY, 1911

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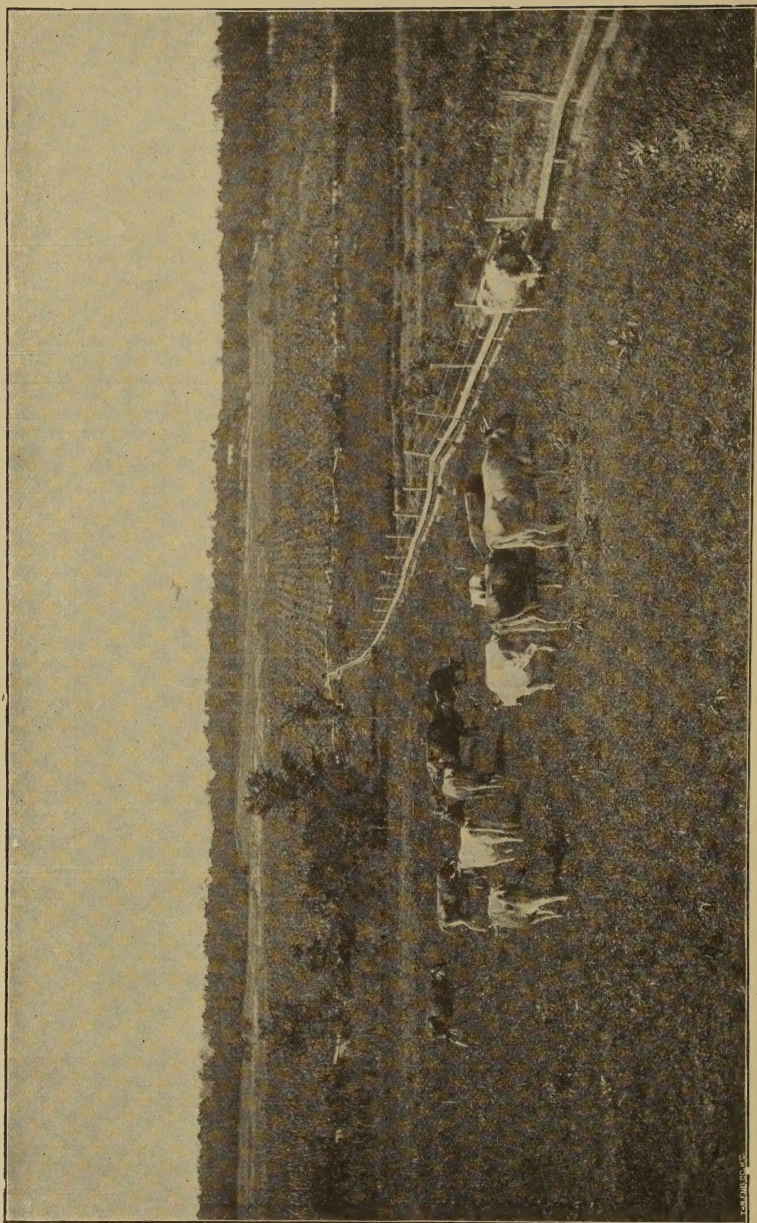
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A MISSOURI STOCK FARM, BATES COUNTY, MO.



## Where The American Farmer Could Profit By Example

There is nowhere on this terrestrial globe a people that can make better use of the scant gifts nature has bestowed upon its home than the Danish nation. The surface of Denmark is rough and for seven months in the year it is covered with snow and ice; the climate is such that, according to a popular adage, "When one-half of the population ceases to sneeze the other half will begin to cough." Notwithstanding all these handicaps, this industrious, thrifty people succeeds not only in securing a bountiful living from the thin soil and fully supports itself, but has an abundance to supply to other peoples. For many years Denmark has supplied England with eggs, butter and bacon to the value of \$100,000,000 per annum. Denmark is thickly settled—much more thickly than are any of the New England States, for the 2,726,000 people of Denmark have only 15,000 square miles of land at their disposal. The New England States procure food supplies from other localities, whereas Denmark produces much more than it consumes. Denmark's agriculture is conducted in a strictly rational, scientific way, and is as intensive as possible. Weeds, waste land and avoidable damages to crops are unknown, because the utmost attention is given to the management of the soil. Denmark suffers but little, if at all, from the general increase in the cost of food products, the prices of foodstuffs being about half as high as in the American cities and the quality of the product is far superior.

In the past decade the Americans have been warned again and again that it is only a question of mathematics to determine when the day will arrive when grain will have to be imported to supply their needs, unless intensive cultivation is promptly resorted to and the existing careless methods of soil culture are discontinued. The soils of the United States, if cultivated with the same thoroughness and scientific knowledge as has been frequently demonstrated, are abundantly capable to supply all the needs of home consumption and those of many other countries besides.

That the warning has not been entirely unheeded is shown in the results obtained from the improved cultivation of the standard field crops in many localities in the United States. The phenomenal crops grown

were not, however, the fruit of concerted action on part of a community or state, but were due to the efforts of individuals. Crops of cotton running as high as three and four bales to the acre have been grown in several localities during the past three or four years. An Idaho farmer, Louis A. Snyder of Twin Falls, produced in the season of 1910 a crop of 645 bushels of Irish potatoes on one acre, but thousands of other farmers produced only one-tenth of this yield and thought that they had done their full duty. In the matter of corn cultivation some wonderful results have been obtained by the Boys' Corn Clubs in several parts of the country. Jerry Moore, a 15-year-old boy, living in Winona, South Carolina, last year made a crop of 228 $\frac{3}{4}$  bushels of corn on one acre. He produced it, according to the *Raleigh Daily Times*, on ordinary poor land, which under ordinary cultivation would not have produced more than 10 or 15 bushels of corn. He bought his seed from J. F. Batts, of Wake, S. C., who last year broke the record with a yield of 226 bushels to the acre. The Corn Club Boys of Louisiana have not been slow, either. According to Prof. L. V. Roy, of the Louisiana State University, there are boys' corn clubs in forty-six parishes (counties) in Louisiana, comprising a membership of 6,307, and in the School Clubs 752 more. Twenty-four boys reported yields of 100 bushels or more, 72 reported yields of 75 bushels or more. The average yield of 256 boys reporting was 61.76 bushels to the acre. The Corn Club Boys produced altogether 100,000 bushels, worth \$60,000. Troupe Toodvin, of Minden, La., received a premium of \$75 for producing 158.8 bushels, and Leary Ventrees, a premium of \$30 for producing 144.2 bushels to the acre. In Livingston Parish the largest crop grown was 153.8 bushels; the second 104.7 bushels; in Tangipahoa Parish, the largest 78 and the second 77 bushels; in Claiborne Parish, the largest 120.13 and the second 118.40 bushels; in East Feliciana, the largest 80.34, the second 66.38; in East Baton Rouge Parish, 108.54, second 104.07 bushels, etc. The average production in seven parishes was 100.86 bushels per acre for the first and 88.34 bushels per acre for the second yield.

During the week, Dec. 12 to 18, 1910, the most successful contestants in the Boy's

Corn Clubs of the U. S. visited the Agricultural Department at Washington. The Louisiana Bankers' Association had offered a prize to the most successful boy corn grower in Louisiana. This prize was won by Stephen G. Henry of Melrose, Natchitoches Parish, who made 139.8 bushels on .94 of an acre at a cost of 13.6 cents per bushel and with a net profit of \$121, on the basis of \$1.00 per bushel. In the U. S. Agricultural Department, the results of Stephen G. Henry's work on his acre and in the Corn Club were considered among the very best in the southern states. The Department was impressed with his fine showing of profit and even more impressed with his knowledge of the fundamental principles of good corn growing. It must be borne in mind that these crops were grown by boys from 12 to 16 years of age and not by grown farmers with years of experience behind

them. On the Jess plantation, near Baton Rouge, a large crop of Shaw's improved corn produced 120 bushels to the acre. The ears were from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 8 to 10 inches in circumference, weighing an average of 21 ounces each. The corn was planted in rows five feet apart, two stalks to each hill. The corn crop of Louisiana has increased from 24,702,598 bushels in 1900 to 51,198,000 bushels in 1909.

During the past decade the country has seen a great improvement in agricultural methods, but the effort at improvement is sporadic and as yet not general, except in a few localities, where land values are very high; still, enough has been done to demonstrate beyond dispute that the soil in any locality is capable of producing a greater variety, better quality and quantity of crops than it does at present.

## Progress of Mena, Arkansas

W. C. B. ALLEN

During the last sixty days there has been a palpable increase in population of town and country. At least fifty new families have moved in from different states and have settled permanently in Mena and in the country adjoining Mena. Many of them are occupying rented houses in town while improving their farms for a permanent residence.

The freight business done at Mena last year for the month of November is two thousand dollars in excess of the same month of the previous year. Over three thousand five hundred bales of cotton have been received and it is estimated by the cotton buyers that fully four hundred thousand dollars have been paid in cash for cotton and other farm products. All the merchants at Mena say that their business last fall was greater than ever before, and that the farmers of Polk County have had more money from the sale of farm products than in any previous year. This fact alone is one of the strong factors in bringing settlers here from all directions. Three new brick buildings, including a building for the new bank, are to be erected in Mena in a short time by local contractors. Enquiries for locations for factories for making nail kegs, tool handles, bricks, and other commodities, are coming in right along and some of these factories

will be undoubtedly secured for the town. The inquiries for large and small tracts of land suitable for general farming, for fruit and truck growing, for stock raising, and for timber supplies for manufacturing purposes are received daily in large number by the real estate people, who are very busy all the time.

The growth of population and development is not peculiar to Mena alone, but is noted in every part of Polk County. Every one of the smaller towns, like Potter, Cove, Hatfield, Granniss, Vandervoort, Wickes, etc., has had and is now getting additional population and improvements, and the number of farms which have changed hands, or which have been cleared in the forest, will run high into the hundreds. New saw-mills, stave-mills and mercantile ventures have been opened up and the mineral resources, the slate quarries, lead and zinc and antimony mines, iron and manganese deposits, are in a fair way of being developed in the near future.

There never has been in its history, a larger and better opportunity to develop its resources, for Polk County and for Mena, than perhaps, right now. The stranger from afar who visits Mena and Polk County, Ark., after a careful investigation, finds it a good thing full of possibilities and his final location there is only a question of time.



## The Utilization of Cut-Over Pine Lands

T. S. GRANBERRY

It would be almost beyond our power to comprehend the enormity of wealth which has been produced along agricultural and horticultural lines in the different sections of the United States in the past twenty years on "Reclaimed Lands." By reclaimed lands is meant such lands as our forefathers considered worthless from an agricultural point of view—regardless of their natural fertility—on account of certain conditions which Dame Nature had placed there to obstruct and discourage our ancestors in their primitive methods of agriculture in their day

Irrigation solved this problem; thousands of acres of fertile lands in the Middle and Southern States were condemned because they were too low and wet. Leveeing and drainage solved this problem. Thousands of acres of fertile lands in the Southern coast section were condemned because they were too heavily timbered to clear for the purpose of cultivating. The large sawmills have solved this problem. So we are taught the lesson that science, backed by American push, energy and capital, have overcome all obstructions and disadvantages, and the



Vineyard—Long-Bell Experimental Farm, Bon Ami, La.

and time. But with the advent of scientific methods all these disadvantages have been brushed aside and the very sections which were considered worthless are today feeding and clothing millions of people and its agricultural and horticultural advancements are now going ahead by leaps and bounds. It would be almost impossible to tabulate the enormous wealth which is now being annually produced by these once "worthless" sections. Thousands of acres of fertile lands in the Pacific Northwest were condemned because it was too high and dry, with no rainfall.

yearly products from these once worthless acres would have fed and clothed the nation in Thomas Jefferson's day, and plenty left for export. Now the question naturally arises: Which of the different reclaimed sections is the most suited and can offer the greatest inducements and advantages to men of limited means—can offer the most for their money and labor expended in building a comfortable and prosperous home, take advantage of?

As the writer has been assigned the subject of the "Utility of Cut-Over Lands" by the *Gulf States Farmer*, the subject matter of



Fig Cannery—Long-Bell Experimental Farm, Bon Ami, La.

this letter will only cover this section, and will honestly and conscientiously give such conditions as they are found to exist from experience and observation.

No better field for gaining this knowledge can be had than to review the experiments and demonstrations which have been conducted on cut-over pine lands by the Long-

Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo. This demonstration has covered a period of four years in fruit and truck growing. The farm consists of 460 acres and has in round numbers 34,000 fruit trees of the following varieties: Peaches, plums, grapes, pears, pecans, persimmons, figs and oranges. The trees are three and four years old, all of



Pear Orchard and Cowpeas—Long-Bell Experimental Farm, Bon Ami, La.





Fig Orchard—Long-Bell Experimental Farm, Bon Ami, La.

which have come into bearing except pecans. In commenting on the quality of fruit raised and harvested this season (1910) from the Long-Bell experimental farm the writer does not hesitate to state, without fear of contradiction, that the quality is equal to any which has ever been produced in the South, and far superior as to color and flavor of any irrigated fruit. As to truck crops, will say that every variety of vegetable known in the Southern field will grow to perfection in this soil and climate. The experimental farm has shipped car lots of Irish potatoes to Northern markets for the past four years in the month of April.

This is the home of the Satsuma oranges and Magnolia fig. The trees of each of these two varieties of fruit are only four years old have borne two heavy crops of fruit, the crops from this age tree producing from \$250 to \$400 per acre, all without fertilizing or irrigation. In order to give the reader a clear conception of what has been accomplished in fruit growing, will refer to the accompanying views in this article, as it is a matter of impossibility for a photograph to misrepresent its subject.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company has spent many thousands of dollars in experimenting, investigating and demonstrating the possibilities of this soil and climate in order that they might be in position to make fair and intelligent representations as to the actual worth of this land when same was put on the market and offered for sale.

The experiments are now nearing completion. Every item of expense relating to the development and conducting these experiments has been carefully filed for future reference, and account has been opened and carried against every variety of fruit, truck and field crops. This feature of the experiments will be a great aid in solving the question as to which crop or fruit tree has been found from actual experience to be the most profitable and best suited to this soil and climate.

It is the consensus of opinion of all the foremost men who are watching these developments that the results obtained therefrom will be more far-reaching in the way of solving the problem as to the utility of cut-over pine lands than anything that has ever been accomplished in the past.

It is the honest conviction of the writer that this section (whenever the facts are known) as to the actual productiveness of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate, the low price of lands (as compared with other less advantageous sections), the excellent water, the inexhaustible fuel supply, the cheapness with which houses can be built and improvements made, the mild and short winters, the cool gulf breezes to modify the heat of summer, and the many other congenial factors that go to make up ideal conditions for the modeling of a home, will soon fill up with a law-abiding and prosperous people.

## The Treasure Hunt at Gran Quivira

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New Mexico is the land of tradition, legend and story. No other part of the United States is so rich in legendary lore as is this region of rugged mountains and arid plains. It is a country in which history was made and people have good memories. The aboriginal population, the Pueblos, all sedentary agricultural tribes, had a rude civilization and a religion of their own long before the first Spaniard set his foot upon American soil. The christianization of the native Pueblo peoples of New Mexico was as murderous and brutal and probably more so than any other event in human history.

Gran Quivira, with its acres of fallen ruins, its gray old mission church, with partly fallen roof and richly carved vigas (joists of cedar), its long lines of irrigating ditches marked by rows of cottonwoods, a few still green, now stands alone in its desolation. In the year 1680 it was the mining emporium, the market place, the religious center and the slave mart of the conquering Spaniard. Here he swaggered through the streets and reveled in the good things of the earth, which he remorselessly squeezed out of the hapless native. Here was a swarm of black-robed friars, who instilled the teachings of the gentle Nazarene upon the unwilling native by means of the bull's hide, lash, the thumbscrew and an occasional hanging and burning at the stake. To the native who had an established religion of his own, the forced conversion meant spiritual destruction in the hereafter and physical destruction in the present. He had put up a good fight for his home and his manhood, when the Spaniards first arrived, but cotton armor and wooden spears were no defense against mounted men clad in steel, armed with swords and firearms. One after another the pueblos or towns were taken by storm or siege until the last had surrendered. The survivors of these battles were forced to work in the mines to enrich the conquerors, or till the fields to feed the miners, and so for half a century the native had borne his burden, had lived, groaned and died under the lash of the taskmaster, when there appeared out of the darkness a stranger in Gran Quivira, who requested a secret interview with the native leaders.

The great turquoise mines at Cerrillos had caved in and slain sixty Indians and when

the Spaniards attempted to force another levy of Indians to work in the mines open revolt was determined upon.

The stranger came and went away in the night and carried with him a knotted cord and the credentials of a messenger given by one tribe to another. Each knot represented one day, and during his journeyings the knots had been decreased from twenty to four. In his pouch he carried a bundle of small sacred sticks, which had been reduced in number from twenty to four. At the secret conference the stranger delivered his message, and at midnight cut the fourth knot from his cord, broke up one of the sacred sticks and handed the other three to the chiefs. At this moment a second stranger entered, presented his credentials, reached for the first messenger's cord, and cut off the three remaining knots, then he grasped the three sacred sticks and broke them. The first messenger had brought the news and the command of the united Pueblos to begin the revolt against the Spaniards at the end of three days in every Pueblo in New Mexico, and to slay and spare not. The second messenger had brought the news that a traitor had betrayed his fellow men at the confessional and therefore the revolt should begin at dawn.

There was much silent hurrying to and fro between midnight and dawn. Spears, bows and arrows were brought in from hidden places. All the horses were hamstrung and masses of quick burning straw and fuel piled against the doors and windows of the houses occupied by the Spaniards, and before the break of day the walls and house tops of Gran Quivira resounded with the war cry of the Pueblos and the cry of Santiago, and bloody work was done that day in Gran Quivira. Most of the Spaniards were slain as they rushed from the houses to assemble for defense. Their armor and weapons were immediately used by their assailants. Blinded and stifled by the smoke, they fell by hundreds under the blows of their antagonists before they could reach their horses, all of which had been made useless. At the mines in the mountains, in every Pueblo in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, the smoke signals reaching skyward told of similar tragedies. Several thousand Spaniards who had grown opulent on



the forced labor of the natives were slain without mercy. Soldier, priest, friar, merchant, man, woman and child sank to earth under the vengeful blows of those who had suffered the tortures of the damned for half a century and had given up life, hope and eternal life at the bidding of their conquerors and masters. Even at this day the story of their sufferings, greater than those of the Jews under Pharaoh or under the kings of Babylon, is told in the few remaining Pueblos in the land.

During the contest in Gran Quivira the Spaniards hastily gathered their ill gotten treasures and buried them. The few that escaped the general massacre carried the secret with them when they joined the few hundred weary refugees who straggled back into Mexico, never to return. One of the Spanish priests of Gran Quivira was spared and found his way to the Pueblo of Ysleta of the North, but that is another story. The hundreds of mines were filled up by the Pueblo Indians and every trace of their former existence was obliterated. Of the numerous churches and missions, nearly all were destroyed and for nearly a century thereafter Moctezuma, the guiding spirit of the Pueblo tribes, held his own in the land of his people.

The story of the treasure of Gran Quivira is well known from the Pecos to the Gila River and from Denver to the City of Mexico. Somewhere under those fallen walls lies this hidden treasure, and in recent years many expeditions have been made by Americans, Mexicans and Spaniards to the site of Gran Quivira to seek it. None of these, as far as known, has been successful.

In 1894 there appeared in Tularosa, N. M., a swarthy stranger, accompanied by some

thirty or forty others, who, according to local description, resembled a band of gypsies more than any other people. They made diligent inquiry concerning the location of the ruins of Gran Quivira. The leader, who claimed to come from Brazil, had with him plans and charts ostensibly showing the hiding place of the treasure of Gran Quivira. He claimed to be a direct descendant of one of the dons who escaped the massacre.

They went northward from Tularosa to Chilili and made this point their basis of operations, as supplies could be more easily obtained there. They continued their researches about Gran Quivira for several months, but finally went back empty-handed. While thus engaged the swarthy stranger found ample time and opportunity to fall in love with the daughter of one of the storekeepers in Chilili. This storekeeper was a hard-headed American, who had no use on earth for a son-in-law who could not speak through his nose with a New Hampshire dialect and he didn't like Spaniards anyway, and so when the treasure seeker proposed an elopement the sheriff took a hand in the game. The arrest of the stranger made necessary an examination of his papers, which appeared to be *bona fide*, and upon his agreement to make himself permanently scarce he was released. The wise ones at Chilili figure it out that the don really lost two treasures on his expedition. Had he found the treasure at Gran Quivira first, he might not have lost the treasure at Chilili. Other treasure hunters have been there since, but as they confined their efforts to digging holes and displacing large stones and did not care to elope with any one, they have not been molested.

## Winthrop and Little River County, Ark.

R. T. SESSIONS

Winthrop is in Little River County, which county lies between Little River and Red River on the north and south and adjoins Oklahoma. It is the southeastern county of Arkansas. It is a county of rich river bottom lands, south of the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, from which we get our pure air and fine soft well and spring water.

Winthrop is a small town of about 700 people, on the Kansas City Southern Railway; 449 miles south of Kansas City and 39 miles north of Texarkana. It is a good local trading point and handles about 1,000

bales of cotton per year. It has a good graded school, with three teachers, has several churches, business houses, a bank, cotton gin, grist mill, shingle mill, sawmill, local telephone exchange, and is a nice place to live in.

The surrounding country is level, smooth, timbered, tillable land, without mountains or large hills or swamps. Any crop that can be grown in the United States can be profitably grown here. Two crops of Irish potatoes can be raised each year. By planting oats early, after cutting the same, a corn

and cow-pea crop can be grown. The soils are adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, alfalfa, oats, Kaffir corn, millet hay, fruits, potatoes, vegetables, ribbon and sorghum cane, wheat and other small grains. The branch, river bottom and black lands are the best for alfalfa, which yields from three to six tons per acre. Alfalfa is excellent pasturage for hogs, besides yielding the very best hay. Bermuda grass grows luxuriantly and when once set will last for years, and is one of the best pasture grasses of the South. Stock of all kinds are fond of it. The Little River bottom lands produce from forty to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre, and from one-half to one bale of cotton per acre. Corn is now worth 75 cents per bushel and cotton \$90 per bale. The uplands usually produce from twenty to forty bushels per acre and from one-third to one bale of cotton.

North of Winthrop, about three miles, is Little River, a stream about 150 yards wide and one of the best streams in the state for fishing. Its bottoms are wide and very fertile and are worth at present from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre. The Oklahoma State Line is eight miles west of Winthrop. Going in this direction we pass over light and dark sandy loams, usually designated as uplands, all high and dry and practically level. In the same section are also light red and black gravelly lands. Hurricane Creek, a small stream, is three-fourths of a mile northeast of Winthrop and five miles beyond this is Caney Creek. South of Winthrop about three-fourths of a mile is Cypress Creek. All of these creeks have small valleys of fertile soil. South and southeast, about five miles from town, is Flat Creek, which runs through the county. Its bottom is about one mile wide and fertile. Colton Creek is four miles south of town. Some of the creek bottoms overflow occasionally, most of them, however, do not, and none of the uplands are subject to overflow.

On most of the bottom lands, and particularly in Little River bottom, there is a fine growth of switch cane, on which the live stock keeps fat all winter. During the spring, summer and fall we have an abundance of native wild grasses. On the uplands more or less feeding of live stock is necessary in winter, but this is an easy proposition, for no land produces more abundantly of forage than do the lands of this county.

In the southern part of the county we have the Red River bottom lands, usually deep red soils interspersed with areas of black soils, all splendidly adapted to the cultiva-

tion of cotton, corn and alfalfa. Jim Wilson, a Little River County farmer, in this river bottom, made during 1910 twenty-one tons of alfalfa on three acres of this land; the crop was worth \$315. He also made 800 bushels of corn on 19 acres; sixteen bales of cotton on 18 acres of land. The cotton yielded him \$1,311, the corn \$600, total value of crops from this farm \$2,226. He paid \$18 for labor in making the crop and \$160 for picking cotton, and \$15 for help in gathering corn; total \$200 paid out; net profit \$2,000. This is doing pretty well for one man and a span of mules. Mr. H. F. Reid made 1,700 bales of alfalfa on eleven acres of land in 1910, worth at the barn 50 cents per bale, which means a gross income of \$77.27 per acre. Cotton has been sold in this county last year (1910) as high as \$150 per acre. It takes strong land to grow long staple cotton. Mr. William Anderson made 400 gallons of ribbon cane syrup to the acre, selling ordinarily at 60 cents per gallon.

The altitude of Little River County is about 370 feet. Complete crop failures are unknown in its history. Lying as it does at the southern base of the Ozark Mountains, which protect it against the blizzards from the North, it is assured of mild winters, and snow and ice are rarely seen. The annual rainfall, one year with another, is about 46 inches, usually well distributed. For a good all-around farming country Little River County, while far from being developed, is as good as the best. In the Boys' Corn Club Contest of 1909, Little River County won the silver loving cup. At the World's Fair in St. Louis, held in 1904, Little River County won the medal for alfalfa. The premium bale of cotton of the world came from Little River County and took the medal at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

Our industrial possibilities are great. Oil and gas indications are found in many places, and oil is now being bored for within five miles of Winthrop. The chalk beds, or rather chalk hills, and cement clay beds of this county are sufficient in magnitude to operate the largest cement mill in the world continuously for 500 years. There is an abundance of splendid hardwoods sufficient to operate wood-working plants for a number of years to come.

Houses can be built here for one-third of one-half of what they would cost in any of the northern states. Cypress shingles cost from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per thousand; lumber, rough, \$10, and dressed from \$12 to \$20 per thousand feet. Common cows are worth from \$15 to \$25; ponies from \$50 to \$75; horses from \$75 to \$150; good mules from



\$125 to \$175. The railroads traversing the county are the Kansas City Southern Railway, built about thirteen years ago, the St. Louis & San Francisco, built six years ago, and the Memphis, Dallas & Gulf, built two years ago.

Ashdown is our county seat and is located at the junction of the three railroads above named. It has a population exceeding 2,000. It is nineteen miles from Winthrop and has a very large cotton oil mill, two banks, a

fine court house costing \$30,000, and from twenty to thirty mercantile establishments. Nearly all the business buildings are built of brick and stone and the residence portion has many attractive buildings. It has a fine high school, and a fine three-story brick hotel, costing \$30,000, is under construction. It is an up-to-date town, well equipped with all modern conveniences found in a place having between 2,000 and 3,000 people.

## Listen to Us

AN IDEAL HOME AND A COMPETENCE FOR YOUR OLD AGE.

You who have been "renters" all your life, paying exorbitant rents on farms with inflated values, in the East and North, ground that in the most favorable years and under the best possible conditions will produce barely 4 per cent on the value placed upon them; you who are grinding your lives out for the pittance which the owner allows you as your portion of the crops, with no prospects for the future but the repetition of the same old grind next year, LISTEN TO US.

Really, some of the landlords of Illinois farms not only require half the crop raised but also make you pay a bonus for the privilege of renting it on that basis. Why do you stand such conditions? Don't you know of any way out of the difficulty?

LISTEN TO US.

You who have been wage earners since you have been old enough to earn your living and through economy and self-denial have been able to lay by a few dollars out of your meager wages. What prospects have you for the future? When you are old will your employer still continue to pay you the same wages you are now receiving, or will he keep cutting and cutting as your usefulness diminishes? Isn't it about time you were making some provision for the future?

LISTEN TO US.

You who are business men and at the present time are drawing your checks on a fairly good sized bank account, must stop and consider, too. There may come a time of reverses. Your business, be it legitimate or speculative, is not infallibly sure; there may come a time when you would be glad of a little home and a bit of ground that will make you a good living. A place for your family where you will not only be prosperous, but happy as well. Perhaps not so prosperous as in the hey-day of your business career, but where you can be contented in the fact that you are free from business worries, and the "Bulls and Bears" cannot get you. LISTEN TO US.

First, let your mind rest on the picture of a home. Not a visionary brownstone mansion, with servants at your beck and call, and an automobile at your door, but a pretty, comfortable little place, with your own pet team that you hitch to your favorite rig yourself. A little home of which you are proud, because you have made it what it is. Those roses climbing over the trellis at the door were planted by your wife or daughter, as was also the cool, green ivy that covers the front of the house.

There is a hammock under the trees that surround it, and easy chairs on the porch for your moments of rest. The whole family has taken an interest in making it a typical home, and you are resting upon the fruits of your labors. Extending back from the house is your little farm, the proceeds from which has made possible the happy conditions which surround you, a haven of rest for your declining years and an heritage for your children.

Is not this a pleasant picture? Everything living and growing on the place bringing in a few dollars—your chickens, turkeys, cows and pigs; your bees storing honey from the fields of alfalfa which surround you. Look at your long rows of fruit trees laden with choice apples, peaches, pears and cherries. Look at your patch of cantaloupes. "Why," you say to your neighbor who has come over for a quiet chat and smoke, "last year that one acre of pear trees brought me over \$1,000, besides what I got for the strawberries planted between the rows." Then your friend tells you of the two acres of cantaloupes that bought him an automobile.

Pretty good farming this, and a delightful picture to keep in your mind.

It is entirely feasible for any of you to own such a home. A few acres of ground well cared for will soon make you a competence. Telling you about it will not do all, you must do something besides "thinking," you must "act." There are numerous places along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway that are ideal for such

a home and there are thousands of them there now to be seen and copied after. Ten acres can be had for \$150 or \$200 and ten acres will keep a family in the greatest comfort. If you can handle more, so much the better for you. Secure now what you can afford to buy and improve it as fast as you can and you will have an insurance policy that does insure. Make a start and the picture will be a reality for you.

Let this be your guide to a place you'd be proud to call "home,"

Where you can bask in the sunny reflections of your wisest moment,

Which opened the flood-gates of an hitherto pent up wisdom,

Giving you all "on earth" that God intends for man.

—T. A. Grady.

### THE VALUE OF THE CLIMATE OF THE OZARKS.

It is often remarked that "One can't live on Climate." But climate has its value other than the comfort it can provide to mankind. The land is worth no more per acre for that of the same quality, possibly, than it is in Illinois or Iowa, but when its products sell for ten times more, and all because of the climate, is it not fair to assume

that the Ozark land is worth ten times that of Illinois or Iowa? And while it can be bought in the reverse proportion to value, is it not the best investment in the world today?

### PLEASED WITH NEW HOME.

#### J. S. King Writes Old Friends of Mena.

From Laramie (Wyo.) Republican.

J. S. King, formerly of this city and Pinkhampton, Colo., writing to Postmaster Beltz from Mena, Ark., under date of January 31, says: "Look at the above address and laugh, but Mrs. King and I took in all the west coast, from Portland to Long Beach, but here in Arkansas, in the Ozark mountains, has all the west coast skinned a mile for climate and everything else. I have bought a farm here for \$36 an acre that will beat lots of the thousand dollar land on the coast. We can raise a crop of oats, a crop of corn and a crop of stock peas on the same land each year. We are making gardens here now, and have been plowing all the month for oats and corn. Will sow oats in a few days and plant corn in March. You see, we can have our crops made before the winter breaks up there."

## Letters From Along the Line

Gentry, Ark., Jan. 11, 1911.

Immigration Agent, K. C. S. Ry.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter December 29, we take pleasure in saying that the number of land sales made within five miles of this city since July 1, 1910, is approximately 150, the number of acres sold approximately 3,000 and the money paid for the same was approximately \$50,000.

There are perhaps ten entirely new farms opened up in this section, and quite a number of other farmers have cleared new land. Perhaps 500 to 600 acres of new land have been improved altogether. The cost of clearing is approximately \$5 per acre, but as a rule the timber more than pays for the clearing.

The number of individuals who have settled in this country on farms since July 1, 1910, is approximately 150, those who settled in town approximately 50. A good deal of money has been spent in town on porches, walks, etc.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE C. FRISTOE.

Westville, Okla., Jan. 7, 1911.

Dear Sir:—The number of land sales consummated since July 1, 1910, is in all about twenty-five, comprising 2,000 acres, for which was paid the sum of \$20,000, an average price of \$10 per acre. Fifteen new farms were opened up at a cost of \$4,000 for improvements. Sixty new people have located on farms and twenty-five have made their homes in town. Every house in Westville is occupied and twenty good families who wanted to locate here in the past three months were lost as settlers, because they could not find shelter until they could locate a permanent home. It would pay some one well to come here and build dwellings.

Two new brick churches and a parsonage are under construction, cost \$7,000; electric light plant installed, cost \$10,000; two new dwellings erected at a cost of \$3,000. Hodges Bros. have opened a general merchandise store with a stock valued at \$5,000.

Respectfully,

H. E. von HARTMANN.



## Some Railroad Statistics

The following figures show the facts, percentages and averages for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909, of all the railroad lines in the United States:

Total net capitalization.....	\$13,711,867,733	Average tons per train .....	362.57
Net capitalization per mile....	59,259	Average passengers per train..	54
Total amount of dividends and interest. ....	703,746,727	Average journey per passenger, miles. ....	32.85
Average rate paid on dividend-paying stock, per cent. ....	6.53	Average haul per ton on the average railway, miles.....	141.87
Capital stock paying no dividends, per cent .....	35.99	Total number of locomotives in service .....	57,212
Total mileage owned, single track, miles. ....	236,868.53	Total number of freight cars in revenue service .....	2,073,606
Total mileage operated, all tracks, miles .....	342,351.24	Total number of passenger cars in service .....	45,584
Average receipts per passenger per mile, cents .....	1.928	Average capacity of freight cars, tons .....	35
Average receipts per ton per mile, cents .....	0.763	Total number of railway employees. ....	1,502,823
		Total wages paid .....	\$988,323,694
		Total taxes .....	\$90,333,659
		Average amount paid in taxes per mile of road .....	.401

## The Great Indian Land Sale in Oklahoma

About eighty years ago the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Seminole tribes of Indians were removed from their old homes in Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, Alabama, etc., to the Indian Territory, now the eastern half of the State of Oklahoma. In exchange for their lands east of the Mississippi River, the U. S. Government granted to them their holdings in Oklahoma, as common tribal property. In 1902 agreements were made between the U. S. Government and each of the five civilized tribes in accordance with which the bulk of the lands, before that time held in common, were allotted to the individual members of the tribes under certain restrictions pertaining to the alienation of lands. These restrictions have in many cases been removed and much of this allotted land has passed into the possession of white settlers from the older states.

The residue of this tribal property is known as the unallotted land and this is now being sold under regulations prescribed

by the Secretary of the Interior. The title to all of this unallotted land is perfect. There is nothing in the chain of title except the grant of the United States to the tribe, and the conveyance of the tribe by its chief or governor, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to the purchaser. Most of this land is in small tracts, but there are also many large tracts, particularly in the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations. Some of the tracts contain farms and orchards, these being in excess of the allotments the individual was entitled to and which had to be released by the holders. Under the tribal laws, when the lands, were common property, any member could take up and cultivate as much land as he chose.

During the months of November and December, 1910, and January and February, 1911, the United States Government will offer for sale at public auction at various places in Oklahoma about one million six hundred and fifty thousand acres, belonging to the several tribes.

*The Unallotted Indian Lands in Eastern Oklahoma.*

The surplus unallotted and unreserved lands of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma will be offered for sale under the provisions of Section 16 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 37),

and the regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior on October 12, 1910. These unallotted lands will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the following times and places:

**Seminole Nation**

County.	Place of Sale.	No. of Tracts.	Acreage.	Time of beginning.
Seminole	Wewoka	54	3,416	Nov. 21, 1910

**Creek Nation**

County.	Place of Sale.	No. of Tracts.	Acreage.	Time of beginning.
Seminole	Wewoka	13	245	Nov. 21, 1910
Okfuskee	Okemah	196	6,200	" 22, "
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	105	4,600	" 25, "
McIntosh	Eufaula	335	18,000	Dec. 14, "
Hughes	Holdenville	247	13,000	" 16, "
Creek	Sapulpa	432	17,200	" 19, "
Tulsa	Tulsa	55	1,900	" 22, "
Wagoner	Wagoner	125	3,800	" 23, "

**Cherokee Nation**

County.	Place of Sale.	No. of Tracts.	Acreage.	Time of beginning.
Washington	Bartlesville	4	6	Nov. 21, 1910
Ottawa	Afton	32	380	" 21, "
Rogers	Claremore	134	1,200	" 25, "
Craig	Vinita	205	2,200	" 26, "
Delaware	Grove	298	5,200	" 28, "
Nowata	Nowata	18	130	" 28, "
Adair	Stilwell	308	6,600	" 30, "
Sequoyah	Sallisaw	529	10,500	Dec. 2, "
Muskogee	Muskogee	313	6,200	" 6, "
Cherokee	Tahlequah	473	11,400	" 8, "
Mayes	Pryor	279	3,600	" 12, "

**Chickasaw Nation**

County.	Place of Sale.	No. of Tracts.	Acreage.	Time of beginning.
Grady	Chickasaw	1247	81,490	Dec. 1, 1910
Stephens	Duncan	1412	126,370	" 7, "
Jefferson	Ryan	1095	74,250	" 14, "
Love	Marietta	1121	96,900	" 19, "
Carter	Ardmore	1618	120,400	" 23, "
Murray	Sulphur	624	41,800	" 29, "
Garvin	Paul's Valley	1420	107,300	Jan. 3, 1911
McClain	Purcell	826	55,760	" 12, "
Pontotoc	Ada	1144	76,000	" 12, "
Johnston	Tishomingo	857	55,500	" 17, "
Marshall	Madill	491	29,000	" 20, "

**Choctaw Nation**

County.	Place of Sale.	No. of Tracts.	Acreage.	Time of beginning.
Bryan	Durant	757	32,000	Jan. 23, 1910
Atoka	Atoka	1589	145,200	" 25, "
Coal	Coalgate	659	50,500	" 30, "
Pittsburgh	McAlester	2290	212,200	Feb. 1, 1911
Hughes	Calvin	701	78,000	" 9, "
Latimer	Wilburton	239	18,200	" 11, "
Haskell	Stigler	728	46,800	" 13, "
LeFlore	Poteau	528	35,600	" 16, "
Pushmataha	Antlers	806	75,000	" 18, "
Choctaw	Hugo	753	48,900	" 22, "
McCurtain	Idabel	1110	80,200	" 25, "



The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Lists of these lands have been prepared by counties, showing the terms of sale, description of the various tracts and the minimum prices of sale. These may be had on application to the commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla., by specifying the county or locality in which the applicant is interested. Blue prints of the various counties, showing the location of the land to be sold, will be furnished to applicant by the commissioner upon the payment of \$1 each in the form of draft or postal money order.

Among the regulations governing the sale of these lands are the following: Of lands classed as agricultural lands, not more than 160 acres in any nation shall be sold to any one person. Of the other unallotted lands to be sold in each of said nations, no person shall be permitted to purchase more than 640 acres. No land shall be sold for less than twice the appraised value heretofore determined for purposes of classification and allotment. Sales shall be conducted at public auction or under sealed bids as may be specifically stated in the advertisement.

Where lands are sold under sealed bids, sealed proposals will be received in envelopes, each envelope to be marked "Proposal for purchase of unallotted land," and directed to the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. If a bidder desires to bid on more than one tract, he must submit a separate bid, together with certified check, for each tract as advertised. No sealed bids shall be considered unless accompanied by a properly certified check for 25 per cent of the amount of the bid, as a guarantee of good faith, drawn on some solvent national or state bank and payable to the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes or order. The checks of the unsuccessful bidders, tendered with sealed proposals, shall be returned to them at the earliest moment when properly receipted for. Upon personal or written application, blank forms for sealed proposals may be obtained from the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, or the United States Indian Superintendent Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla.; such forms may be obtained also from the various district agents and from the postmaster at the county seat of each county in which the advertised land may be located, upon personal application.

No bid shall be accepted for any fractional part or subdivision of any tract offered for sale. Bids may be submitted personally by prospective purchasers or by their agent, but in the latter case the bid must be accompanied by power of attorney, duly executed

by the real person in interest. No person connected with the Indian service will be permitted to prepare any bid or assist any prospective bidder in preparing his bid, except that the United States district agent in Oklahoma may so assist prospective bidders who are enrolled as citizens by blood or freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, but when so acting such agents will not be required to submit any power of attorney.

Where lands are offered for sale and the price bid therefor does not equal twice the appraised value, such lands shall be re-advertised and sold at a subsequent date at such price, in such manner, and on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price must be paid by the successful bidder for any tract of land on day of sale, where sale is made at public auction, and the balance of the purchase money shall be payable in two installments, 25 per cent within six months from date of sale and 50 per cent within eighteen months from date of sale, all deferred payments to draw 6 per cent interest per annum from date of sale. Purchasers, however, shall have the right to pay all of the purchase money at the time of sale or at any time before the same is due, interest to be computed accordingly. Should any successful bidder at a public auction fail to immediately tender 25 per cent of the purchase price, his bid shall be forthwith rejected and the land shall again be offered for sale. Where land is sold under the sealed bid system, successful bidders will be allowed the same terms as to deferred payments as are allowed in cases where land is sold at public auction.

The deposit of a successful bidder, made as a guarantee of good faith, shall be accepted as payment of that amount on the purchase price. Immediately after the sales in any county, a schedule of successful bidders shall be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and approval, such approval to be subject to the condition that the secretary shall, by executive order, set aside and vacate any proposed sale for failure of the prospective purchaser to pay any part of the purchase price, or the interest thereon, when the same becomes due, and also, in such case, to forfeit, by executive order, to the nation or nations from which the land was to be purchased any or all purchase money paid, including the money paid as a guarantee of good faith.

Upon the acceptance of any bid and the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of

the schedule containing the bidder's name, he shall be furnished with a certificate of purchase, describing the land included in his bid and setting forth the terms upon which payments are to be made and title obtained. But no timber shall be cut and removed from said land until the full purchase price has been paid, and any violation of this provision shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights under his purchase. The purchaser will be allowed immediate possession of the land described in his certificate.

All payments shall be made to the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior, and upon payment of the full purchase price for any tract, deed therefor, duly executed and approved, will be delivered to the purchaser. Lands traversed by lawful right-of-way for railroads or otherwise will be sold subject to such right-of-way.

These regulations do not apply to or cover any part of lands located in the Choctaw Nation (commonly known as the Proposed Forest Reserve), which were withheld from allotment by the order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 12, 1907, nor do they apply to or cover any of the lands commonly known as the "Segregated Coal and Asphalt Lands" in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation, segregated and reserved from allotment pursuant to Section 58 of the act of July 1, 1902, ratified September 25, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 24, 1903, and reserved from sale by Section 13 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137).

The foregoing covers in substance the quantity, location and the terms of sale relating to the unallotted Indian lands in Eastern Oklahoma. Supplemental information can be obtained by addressing the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.

#### *The Allotted Indian Lands in Eastern Oklahoma.*

The total acreage of tribal lands allotted to individual Indians is 19,511,839 acres. At the end of July, 1908, the allottees had disposed of 2,852,017 acres, and still owned 16,659,872 acres. Since July 27, 1908, the restrictions against the sale of lands owned by intermarried whites, freedmen and Indians of less than half blood were removed. Indians of mixed blood, having half or more Indian blood and less than three-quarters Indian blood, may sell all their holdings except a certain amount, which must be retained as a homestead.

The number of acres of alienable land in each nation on July 27, 1908, was as follows:

Cherokees, 3,681,570 acres; Creeks and Seminoles, 2,500,336 acres; Choctaws and Chickasaws, 5,281,039 acres. The individual allotment to each member of the tribe is: Creeks, 150 acres; Cherokees, 110 acres; Seminoles, 100 acres; Choctaws and Chickasaws, 320 acres, except that Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen receive 40 acres. The homesteads to be retained are 40 acres for the Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles and 160 acres for the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The greater part of the land for sale is in tracts of 40, 80 and 120 acres.

The restrictions, however, remain on all or part of the land of the Indians having half or more Indian blood, because it was thought that they are not fully competent to protect themselves from loss in the sale of their property. The government desires to insure to each individual a home until he has become familiar with the ways of the new civilization. The restrictions on these lands are removed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, if the Indian can demonstrate his ability to conduct his business affairs.

Applications are made to the Secretary of the Interior, and if the proposed sale is approved the land offered for sale by the individual Indian is advertised as for sale by the government. The land is sold to the highest bidder by the United States Indian agent at Muskogee, or his assistant, at the several county seats. Accurate topographical descriptions of the land offered for sale and the appraised value of each tract and how such sales are conducted are published by the government twice a month and can be obtained by any one interested by addressing Dana H. Kelsey, U. S. Indian Agent, Muskogee, Okla.

The population of the State of Oklahoma has increased from 790,391 in 1900 to 1,657,155 persons in 1910, showing an increase of 866,764, or 109.7 per cent. The taxable wealth is now about \$800,000,000 and the value of farm and mineral products is more than \$500,000,000 per annum. The State has 5,000 miles of railroad, 250,000 farms, more than 1,700 postoffices and ninety or more towns and cities having more than 1,000 inhabitants.

The State is very rich in natural resources, making possible an enormous production of grain, cotton, fruit and live stock, and also has great mineral fields. The coal area is very large and in places is extensively mined. The oil fields produce thousands of barrels daily, and besides these there are available great beds of asphalt, building stone, gypsum and other minerals. The merchantable tim-



ber is of excellent quality and sufficient in quantity to furnish an abundant supply for years to come. Good pine timber is abundant in Eastern Oklahoma, interspersed with valuable hard woods, the latter extending along the streams into the prairie country.

In Eastern Oklahoma (formerly the Indian Territory) there is considerable diversity in the soils. Along the eastern border the country is more or less undulating and generally timbered. Further west prairie country predominates and there is more uniformity in the character of the soils. All the soils are fertile, varying in degree according to location. The annual rainfall is between thirty-five and forty-five inches, usually well distributed throughout the year. The yield per acre of wheat is as great as anywhere and the corn produced is excellent in quality and great in yield. The native pasturage is among the best in the world and the crops of alfalfa and other forage made each year are enormous in quantity. No better country can be found for the profitable raising of live stock and in the production of fine fruit, berries and truck, Eastern Oklahoma holds

its own with any other section of the country.

The climate of Eastern Oklahoma (formerly Indian Territory) is mild in winter, cold weather rarely setting in before January. There is occasionally a snow fall, but this usually disappears in a few days. Sharp frosts occur in January and February, and occasionally there will be a few successive days of freezing weather, but these occur only at long intervals and do little damage, except when they come very late in spring. The farmer can work in the field nearly all winter. The summer months, as a rule, are pleasant and the killing heat of the Northern States is unknown. Heat prostrations never occur and the nights are always cool enough to insure sleep and rest. The thirty-seventh parallel of latitude marks the extreme northern boundary of Oklahoma, while the irregular boundary on the south, marked by Red River in places, nearly reaches the thirty-third parallel. In longitude the extremes are from about  $94\frac{1}{2}$  to 98 degrees. These boundaries indicate that Eastern Oklahoma is well below the line of hard freezing, and well east of the drought line, or the one hundredth meridian.

## Some Facts for the American Citizen to Consider

It costs more to haul the farm produce of this country from the farms to the railway stations than it does to operate all the railroads of the United States, comprising nearly half the mileage of the world. This statement will be found in the report of the Industrial commission, made to the Congress in 1901, volume 6. Yet farm mortgages pay a higher interest than railroad bonds, and the profits of the farmer average over twice as great as those of the railroads.

For the eggs, coffee, rice, potatoes, onions, milk, cabbages, meat and poultry consumed in the city of New York during the year 1909 the farmers received \$274,289,000; the consumers paid \$464,147,000. The freight bill was approximately \$25,045,000, leaving \$164,813,000 for the middlemen. The railroads serving New York have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the necessary terminals, and \$640,000,000 have been expended upon street car and subway facilities for the convenience of the people, but practically nothing is being done to reduce the expense of the distribution of the food supply.

For the year 1905 the net returns to capi-

tal averaged 15.1 per cent in the case of manufactures, 9.8 per cent in the case of agriculture, and 4.4 per cent in the case of the railroads. The statistics of the United States Government are the basis for these figures. The net earnings of the national banks for the period from 1870 to 1907 have averaged 11.5 per cent on the capital. Little wonder that money has poured into mills and factories and farms are doubling and trebling in value, while the railroads are compelled to go to foreign countries for new capital, which they can obtain only at a heavy discount.

In 1905, of the total expenditures of the railroads 57 per cent was for wages, while of the total expenditure of manufactures 24 per cent was for wages. Yet the average wage paid by the railroads was 12.6 per cent greater than the average paid by manufacturers.

In 1909 the gross receipts of the railroads were about \$2,400,000,000, while the value of the farm crop was nearly \$3,800,000,000. The railroads give employment to three-fifths as many men as the farms, but receive less than three-tenths as much money.

## Noel, Missouri

J. HOLLISTER TULL

On the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway, in McDonald County, Southwest Missouri, in the most picturesque part of the Ozark Region, tucked away in a recess of the hills, is the very attractive little town of Noel. It is a busy little trading center, and with its ten stores, bank, two churches, two hotels, flour mill, elevator, minor industries and 500 inhabitants, transacts more good solid business than people would suppose.

Elk River and Butler Creek form the junction here and two miles up stream Indian Creek comes in with a big flow. All of these are typical mountain streams, clear as crystal, flowing over clean, gravelly bot-

tom who wishes to commune with nature and escape for the time the trials and tribulations of city office life, more favorable conditions could not be found anywhere. The beautiful landscape, the cool, pure air, the altitude and mountain scenery, the abundant supply of cool, clear, pure spring water, and the splendid opportunities for exercise and diversion, will cause the seeker after relaxation to drop his troubles by the way-side. Hundreds of people visit Noel annually in order to get away from business cares and all seem to enjoy the visit, and when they go away resolve to return with their friends the next season.

The foregoing are the attractions for the



Farm Scene at Noel, Mo.

toms. They are full of fine game fishes, notably black bass, jack salmon, crappie, perch, channel cat, etc., and occasionally a fish weighing from seven to twenty pounds is caught. These streams also afford ideal conditions for bathing, boating and other water sports. In season, ducks, quail, etc., afford some sport to those who like to go gunning.

Noel has an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and the climate is pleasant for those who seek pleasure and recuperation. For the per-

transient visitor. To the man who proposes to locate somewhere permanently, fine climate, beautiful scenery, spring water and good fishing are good enough as far as they go, but would not be sufficient to make a good living on. Not all of the country near Noel is scenery. Much of it is good farm land and to the man seeking a location some information concerning it won't come amiss.

The soils in the vicinity of Noel are of a limestone origin and contain varying amounts of flint or chert, which are found





Overhanging Bluffs, Near Noel, Mo.

in considerable quantity on the surface in rather large areas. The surface soil is a reddish brown or gray silt loam, from eight inches to a foot deep, which gradually merges into a yellowish red subsoil. The soil is loose and pliable, and where the surface flint does not interfere, or where it has been removed, or has not been present, the land is very easily managed and cultivated.

Exhaustive experiments and chemical analyses have shown these lands to be more or less deficient in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. This applies more particularly to the uplands. As nitrogen is the foundation of vegetable matter, and vegetable matter and

humus are synonymous, with the addition of phosphoric acid in some available form, it would be and is a very easy matter to put these uplands in an ideal condition for profitable cultivation. A proper rotation of crops, in the operations of the farm, and a moderate use of farm manures will quickly bring these lands to a point of high efficiency.

In the river bottoms, of course, different conditions obtain. All these lands are above overflow and yet are bottom lands of ideal quality. They are superior in every way to the rolling uplands for general farming and the production of small grain, corn, forage plants, etc. On the other hand, su-



Orchard Scene, Near Noel, Mo.



Harvesting Wheat, McDonald County, Mo.

perior conditions are found on the uplands for tree fruits and small fruits, etc. The person seeking a location can find at and near Noel lands adapted to general farming, as well as such as are best adapted to commercial fruits and truck farming, and if desired can have both conditions on the same farm.

The man who contemplates settling at Noel would first have to consider the kind of farming he wants to do. If it is decided to grow grasses of various kinds, alfalfa and other leguminous crops, corn, wheat, oats, etc., he would, no doubt, prefer to settle upon the bottom lands, even though they cost more per acre to begin with. Corn will produce from 60 to 75 bushels to the acre, wheat from 20 to 30 bushels and oats from 50 to 75 bushels. The same crops can also be grown on the rolling or plateau lands, which, however, have a much larger range of production and admit of a great variety of crops. No large bodies of level land can be gotten together, and in buying from forty acres upward the purchaser is apt to get land adapted to a variety of crops, well suited for diversification and rotation, all of which tend to improve the quality of the land. On account of the open winters, it is possible with proper management to harvest a crop of some kind almost every month in the year.

The country round about Noel produces the following mentioned crops: Forage plants grow in great profusion and in great variety. All the clovers, including the vol-

unteer Japanese clover, valuable for grazing or hay, do very well and the same should be said of the domestic grasses, like timothy, bluegrass, orchard grass, etc. The country naturally is well grassed and the native grasses are luxuriant in growth and abundant in variety. Corn and small grain of every variety yield large crops on both the bottom lands and the uplands and the sorghum, broom corn, kaffir corn, milo maize and different varieties of millet yield fine crops.

All vegetables common to the temperate zone can be very profitably grown, particularly sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, onions, radishes and the various root crops. Watermelons and cantaloupes do exceptionally well and within a few years will become an important shipping commodity. Cantaloupes produced now in this locality have a distinct flavor, peculiar to themselves, and the quantity produced per acre is exceptionally large. It is a well known fact that the longer a cantaloupe can stay on the vine to ripen, the better will be its quality. Cantaloupes at Noel can be left on the vines until they acquire that finishing flavor which develops at the last minute and can then be picked and be put on the best markets from two to three weeks earlier than the Colorado cantaloupe. It is obvious that a very early, extra well flavored cantaloupe should bring extra good prices.

Commercial fruit growing is one of the greatest revenue-yielding assets of this part



of the country. Noel is located near the heart of the "Land of the Big Red Apple." The acreage in apple trees comprises some 7,000 to 8,000 acres along the Kansas City Southern Railway in McDonald Co., Mo., and Benton Co., Ark., and about half as much more land is devoted to peach orchards. Thousands of acres are devoted to strawberry culture. While the acreage in strawberries at Noel is smaller than at other railway stations in this section, the berries ripen early and are unexcelled in flavor and size. In the Northern markets they bring the highest prices and are always in demand. The rolling uplands are particularly adapted to the culture of this splendid fruit and returns come quickly after planting the land in this crop. Some most unusual and almost incredible returns have been realized from strawberries in this vicinity, and growers think it a matter of course to net annually several hundred dollars per acre.

Strawberry growing is undoubtedly more profitable than general farming, and the outlay necessary to start cultivation is very small in comparison. Strawberry culture builds towns and good ones at that. It is said that they helped much to make the prosperous towns of Neosho and Anderson, Mo., and Decatur and Siloam Springs, Ark. These are all wide-awake towns and in the vicinity of each the value of lands has considerably increased. Berry culture is doing much in advancing the smaller towns and making them important shipping points.

Apple culture in this section has a good future before it, with improved methods and proper cultivation of the orchards. Happy-go-lucky methods in caring for an orchard never made any man rich and won't do it here, but in view of the fact that apples do remarkably well, fruiting exceptionally young, it seems that success or failure depends to a large degree upon the man who takes hold of an orchard proposition. The grower has his choice of such varieties as the Jonathan, Gano, York Imperial, Mammoth Black Twig, Grimes Golden and others, any of which will be profitable if properly managed. The foregoing statement applies to peach, pear and plum trees with equal force.

The native pasturage, splendid climate, short open winters, cool summers and abundance of most excellent water, make this part of Missouri one of the finest stock-raising sections found anywhere. There are very few places where cattle, horses, hogs and sheep can be raised more profitably than here. As a poultry country the vicinity of Noel is unexcelled. The annual shipments of poultry and eggs from McDonald County, Missouri, and Benton County, Arkansas, are enormous in quantity and value. The United States Census Report says: "The best section of country in the United States for the successful raising of poultry is Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas." Noel, Mo., is right in the center of this section.

## Renovating an Old Arkansas Town

A. RAWLINS, Lockesburg, Ark.

Sevier County, Arkansas, has been settled for about eighty years, long before railway transportation was known west of the Mississippi River. Lockesburg, near the center of the county, was the county seat for nearly half a century, and many of the old residents of the vicinity have grown up on the farms cleared by their fathers, three-quarters of a century ago. Being located far from the railways, the products of the country were hauled overland to Little Rock, from which place their supplies were also obtained. Cotton was the principal money crop, because it was not easily damaged in transport, could be hauled to any distance and was always sold for cash. The little town of about 1,000 people was a prosperous

place, though but few of its inhabitants mingled with the multitudes that live in the great cities. Most of the present residents were born in the town.

The building of the Kansas City Southern Railway through the western part of Sevier County, and later on the construction of the DeQueen and Eastern Railroad from DeQueen to Lockesburg, made a complete change in the local economic conditions. Lockesburg's population increased to 1,200, and cotton, which was formerly hauled away, is now being marketed here, amounting to 2,500 to 3,000 bales per annum. The old-timers have realized that a good home market for their cotton and for many

other things, and opportunities for various kinds of business coming their way are good things to have. Five years ago commercial fruit and vegetable production was an unknown business. Since then fruits and truck have been shipped in carload lots and have been profitable and the keeping at home of the money obtained from the cotton, fruit and truck crops, as well as live stock and forest products, has created enterprises in other lines. Lockesburg lost the county seat some years ago, but is a much better town today than it was before. New banks, new hotels, new stores, etc., came as a matter of course, but local enterprise went far enough to bore for oil with a good prospect of opening up a new oil field. The well is now down 800 feet and has produced oil and gas. It will be bored to a greater depth and will, according to present indications, yield oil in paying quantity.

Many of the frame buildings in town have been replaced by substantial brick structures. There are several hardwood and pine sawmills and several good cotton gins. Wheat was formerly a staple crop in Sevier County, and its cultivation is now being resumed on a larger scale. As soon as a sufficient acreage of wheat is assured the construction of an up-to-date flour mill will be begun. Lockesburg is located in a fine hardwood and pine lumber district and offers splendid opportunities for woodworking establishments of all kinds, and there are good openings in other lines of business. Our railway transportation facilities are good and will be enlarged and improved. The De Queen & Eastern Railway will in due time be extended to Hot Springs, Ark.

The Gulf, Magnolia & Northern Railway is a new company which expects to reach Lockesburg from the southeast by 1912, and contracts for grading part of the line have been let.

The farming lands around Lockesburg are of exceptional good quality. Nearly every square foot is capable of tillage and good for general field crops, fruit growing or truck raising. Every farm product grown in the United States can be profitably grown here, and there is a good market for every kind of a crop. The country is naturally well grassed and pasturage is good nine months in the year. The climate is such that live stock can be carried through the winter at a minimum cost, and the water supply of most excellent quality and abundant.

A farmer can make a comfortable living for his family on forty acres of this land, which he can buy here cheaper than almost anywhere else in the United States. There are thousands of acres of unimproved lands for sale here at five to ten dollars per acre, which would readily bring \$75 to \$100 per acre in other states. Lumber and house-building material is wonderfully cheap here, and a little money will go farther here than almost anywhere else. The new homeseeker will find no place elsewhere where he can get a crop in shorter time, build a house for less money, raise cattle, horses, mules, hogs or sheep more cheaply than right here in Sevier County, in the vicinity of Lockesburg. Our little town is growing steadily and its inhabitants are of the best people to live among. Most of them have lived here all their lives and the newcomer will feel at home in a very short time.

## Notes on the Fruit Growing Industry

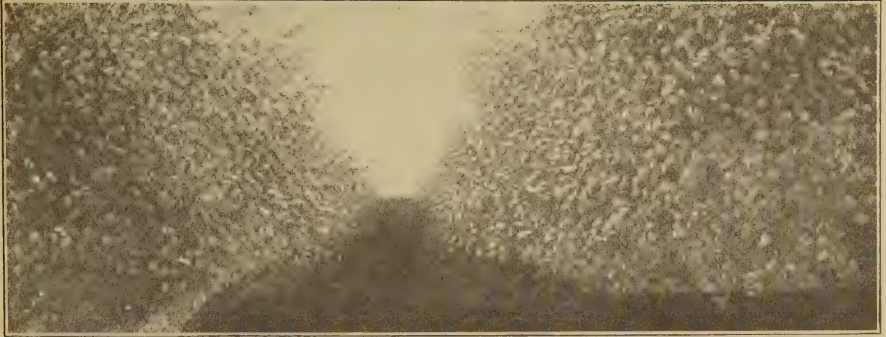
The Ozark Fruit Growers' Association, with headquarters at Monett, Mo., gives the following information concerning the strawberry shipments from Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas for the year 1910. Total sales, 193 carloads, containing 96,190 crates, all shipped. The total receipts for the same were \$222,219.59, making an average of \$2,312 per car. The highest price per crate received for any car was \$2.75 and the lowest price was \$1.75 per crate in carload lots. There were sold on track 188 carloads and only 5 carloads were shipped on consignment. The quality of the fruit was

exceptionally fine and stood transportation unusually well.

Large quantities of berries were shipped northward from points further south, like Sallisaw, Poteau, DeQueen, Horatio, Fort Smith, Texarkana, Beaumont and Lake Charles. It is estimated that the acreage in berries in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas for 1911 will reach fully 6,000 acres. At Neosho, Mo., there are reported in cultivation 1,200 acres in berries and at many places large plantings have been made during the year 1910.

The apple shipments from various points





Apple Orchard in Bloom, Siloam Springs, Ark.

are reported for the year 1910 as follows: Neosho, Mo., 25 cars; Amoret, Mo., 37 cars; Goodman, Mo., 48 cars; Anderson, Mo., 77 cars; Lanagan, Mo., 88 cars; Noel, Mo., 13 cars; Gravette, Ark., 45 cars; Decatur, Ark., 60 cars; Gentry, Ark., 77 cars; Siloam Springs, Ark., 30 cars; Westville, Okla., 15 cars; Poteau, Okla., 8 cars; Rogers, Ark., 75 cars. The apple crop of the Darby Fruit Farm at Amoret, Mo., consisted of 1,156 barrels of Jonathans, 1,365 barrels York Imperial, 555 barrels Winesaps, 905 barrels Grimes Golden, 656 barrels Missouri Pippins, 400 barrels Ben Davis, 375 barrels Gano, 40 barrels Huntsman, 150 barrels Clayton, 295 barrels M. B. Twig, 8 barrels Ingrams, 35 barrels Rome Beauty and 3 barrels of Genetons.

The peach shipments were scant as com-

pared with ordinary years. About 500 carloads were shipped from Horatio, De Queen and Mena, Ark., 12 cars from Gentry, Ark., 15 cars from Poteau, Okla., and about 35 cars from Granniss, Cove, Wickes and other stations in Polk County, Ark.

The Harrington and Sieber Fruit Farm at Poteau, Okla., shipped during the season of 1910, peaches, 15 carloads, and 1,500 crates by express; apples, 3,500 bushels; watermelons, 5 carloads; cantaloupes, 3 carloads, and by express 500 crates of strawberries.

Neosho, Anderson, Goodman and Lanagan, Mo., shipped large quantities of cantaloupes, and considerable shipments were made from towns in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Horatio, Ark., is credited with 20 carloads of cantaloupes. The orange shipments through Lake



Farm View in Benton County, Ark.

Charles, La., amount for 1910 to about 40 carloads, and are grown principally in Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes. Beaumont and Houston, Tex., have about 20 to 25 cars each. Two carloads of preserved figs were grown on 16 acres at Bon Ami and brought a return of \$4,800.

Commercial truck growing was carried on at numerous points on the line, but probably three fourths of the production is consumed at home, as the industrial population along the K. C. S. Ry. is very large.

The fall and winter shipments of truck from the southern districts, like DeRidder, Many, Orangeville, Zwolle, etc., will be large

and among them will be about 66 carloads of cabbage. At Lake Charles and vicinity there have been planted in winter crops to be ready to ship about March 1, 1911, in cabbages, 150 acres; cantaloupes, 100 acres; tomatoes, 25 acres; onions, 25 acres; strawberries, 25 acres; lettuce, 10 acres; radishes, 5 acres; beets, 5 acres; turnips, 10 acres; carrots, 5 acres; spinach, 5 acres; cauliflower, 5 acres. The melon crop of 1910 was large and in most localities very good. One carload was shipped from Fort Smith, Ark., which contained 364 melons, which sold for \$1 each. Many of the melons exceeded 80 pounds in weight.

## His First Year at Pickering, La.

LETTER FROM A NEW SETTLER.

Pineland Manufacturing Co.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—It has now been over a year that I came here from Burlington, Wyo., and I have been living in your Pickering Settlement and I must say that I am very well satisfied. It is perhaps at first a little slow with a man of small means, but it is sure.

I consider it an excellent place for fruit and truck farming, and also for raising fowls of every kind. An acre will yield 200 to 250 bushels of sweet potatoes without much fertilizing, and 40 to 50 bushels of corn. I raised on new land without fertilizing 25 bushels of sweet potatoes and 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, but you can easily get 100 bushels per acre if the land is in proper condition.

There is a good deal of money to be made in hay, and an extremely good market for it is found at the large sawmills at a price from \$12.00 to \$18.00 per ton.

In fruit, this country can be well compared to California. I shall plant this year 1 acre of peaches, apples, plums, cherries and grapes; and next year 5 acres of Elberta peaches and 2 acres of grapes. All kinds of berries, principally strawberries, grow fine; also cucumbers, onions, and all kinds of vegetables.

The land here is cheap. I have visited different parts of the Southern States, namely, Alabama, Florida, also Old Mexico, and found that everywhere they sold land from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre which I don't consider any better than this land, which I

have bought at \$10.00 per acre. I also have investigated lands in the Northern and Western States where they have to irrigate, but I prefer the high land here.

We have a fine healthy climate, pure air and good water, no alkali or sulphur. No severe storms and no floods. The land is easy to clear. I have burnt up stumps on 15 acres, plowed up and cultivated 6 acres, cleared 6 to 7 acres, having had time to work and earn money besides in and around the neighborhood. I have done nearly all this work myself, as you know my family came here last February from Cuero, Texas.

I have now about 100 chickens and intend to raise 500 more this coming year. I wish we could induce a good many farmers to settle on this land who intend to stay and work, but we don't want any speculators who will try and sell the land after they have partly improved it, and make a quick profit.

I shall be glad to give any information to those who wish to settle here, as they are perfectly welcome.

Respectfully yours,  
WM. B. ECKHARDT.

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### NEW K. C. S. PUBLICATIONS. ASK FOR THEM.

Benton County, Arkansas; Sevier and Little River Counties, Arkansas; Mena and Polk County, Arkansas; Gulf Coast Book; Eastern Oklahoma.

Mailed free on application to Wm. Nicholson, Immigration Agent.



## Scott County, Arkansas

By JOHN D. BAKER, Waldron, Ark.

Scott County, Arkansas, is geographically located about the center and on the western border of the state, with an area of about 1,000 square miles. It is made up of several wide valleys running east and west, with an intervening broken hilly country ranging in altitude from 600 to 2,700 feet above the sea level. The greater part of the soil is sandy loam with red clay subsoil. The lands in the well-known Fourche Lafave, Poteau, Petit Jean and Dutch Creek valleys are very fertile, and are equally as productive on the creeks and smaller streams throughout the county, but not in so large bodies. The main bottom lands produce with fair cultivation, from three-fourths to one and one-fourth bales of cotton, from 40 to 80 bushels of corn and from 10 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre, to say nothing of the various other crops which can be grown in abundance. The upland with the same degree of cultivation, produce from 20 to 40 bushels of corn, from one-fourth to one bale of cotton per acre, without the aid of fertilizers. In fact, fertilizing has yet to become a custom with the people. Scott County will compare favorably with any country in the production of grapes, apples, peaches, plums, pears, berries, potatoes and almost any variety of vegetables. Apples grown on the high lands and mountain regions are proving to be as good in size, quality and flavor, and the yield as abundant as in any of the famous apple districts of Arkansas, and for which purpose chiefly the hilly lands are being rapidly entered by homesteaders and large orchards are being planted. Scott County took the highest award at the World's Fair on apples. The few mountain orchards already yielding fruit are bringing the owners such handsome profits with so little outlay that their pleasant and beautiful situations and picturesque surroundings are to be envied by the cotton producers and dwellers of the valleys. Besides the advantages of the fine fruit, pure air and water, the mountain lands also afford excellent stock range, another easy and profitable vocation for farmers in these sections. The country is well watered. The luxuriant growth of native grasses on the hill lands is greatly improved by removing the growth of timber and thereby allowing the sunshine to fairly strike the earth. Owing to

the short and mild winters, cattle, hogs and other stock are frequently carried through the winter season with very little feed and often no shelter. This class of land is very cheap and much of it subject to homestead entry, splendid opportunities are offered stockmen to establish and maintain a lucrative business with very little investment. This county is at present divided into seventy-six school districts, in each of which public schools are taught under the splendid free school system of the state from six to nine months each year, according to the location, population and wealth of the respective districts. The people are sociable, and as hospitable as can be found anywhere, and are anxious to have the country settled and developed. They extend a hearty welcome to all energetic, enterprising, law-abiding and liberty-loving people. The present leading religious denominations are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christians and Holiness. The mineral resources of the country are yet undeveloped, owing to lack of railroad advantages heretofore, but coal of the finest quality for commercial purposes and in great quantities has long been known to exist in the Northern and Western portions of the county, but for the reason stated has never been mined except for local demands, until since the building of the Arkansas Western Railroad. Since building this road, extensive mines have been opened at Coaldale and Bates, in the Western part of the county. Iron and zinc exist in different parts of the county, but are undeveloped. Strong indications of oil are found in parts of the county. Brick, fire and tile clay are abundant. As previously stated our climate is not severe in winter or in summer, both being mild and uniform, and the summer seasons free from intense heat, in part, by the elevation of the country. The average rainfall is about 50 inches per annum and the average temperature 68 degrees. Both soil and climate are adapted to such a variety of crops that a failure of crops has never been known.

No country is better adapted to farming than ours. We have corn, cotton and grain in abundance. Prices of farming land range from \$2.50 to \$30.00 per acre. Red top for hay, with red clover and timothy mixture, will grow from two to four tons per acre at

two cuttings per year, and this hay brings \$10 to \$15 per ton and is in great demand. One man and a boy can take 150 acres of our \$5.00 land and easily sustain thirty good breeding mares, each one of them will bring annually a mule colt which, at three years of age, can be sold for \$150, besides raising an abundance of everything required to support the family, thus clearing on mules alone annually \$4,500. Good jacks, an extra stallion or two, a few good thoroughbred bulls and hogs, sheep and goats are badly needed in Scott County. If newcomers will bring such animals, they will make big money out of them. The county has a new courthouse, is out of debt, and the taxes are very low. Taxes go mainly for roads and schools. There are good schools, good society, numerous churches, lodges, etc. No saloons, no negroes, mosquitoes, no crop failures. Scott County offers lands remarkably cheap, at \$2.50 to \$30.00 per acre, and on such easy terms that you can make the farms pay for themselves in one or two years. Many young men have gone there without a dollar; bought small farms on credit and paid for them within three years raising cotton, cattle and hogs. You can buy 40 to 80-acre tracts of land with good house and 25 to 40 acres in cultivation, good water, convenient to school, for \$5.00 per acre and take up an additional adjoining homestead of government land. This would give you 160 acres on which the timber alone would be worth several hundred dollars.

Waldron, the county seat of Scott County, is a beautiful little city, 700 feet above the sea level, in a very healthy locality, and is destined to become the best town between Fort Smith, fifty miles north, and Texarkana, 100 miles south. The town is substantially built. It has twenty-two brick and stone business houses, most of which are two-

story buildings. Has elegant church buildings (Baptist, M. E. Church, South; M. E. Church, Holiness and Christian). The Waldron High School is one of the best institutions of learning in Western Arkansas; an elegant eight-room, two-story brick. School is open nine months in each year. Outside of the mercantile business, Waldron has a first-class roller mill, cotton gin, two planers, two banks, three blacksmith shops, two barber shops, a telephone exchange, a gas plant and two hotels. Waldron has a population of 2,000 people. It is the present terminus of the Arkansas Western, branch of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, and is located about the center of the county. About nine years ago the Arkansas Western completed its line of road to Waldron. At that time it was a small town of 600 population, practically isolated and but little known to the outside world. Today it is a prosperous little city of 2,000 as energetic citizens as can be found anywhere. The people are freely endowed with that spirit of thrift so common to the western people, never allowing themselves to follow, but lead in every enterprise they may undertake. Few other towns in the state have so much rich territory from which to draw trade. Its territory remains undisputed for fifty miles, and in the territory embraced in its area, the people recognize Waldron as a first-class market and a center for their supplies. To appreciate the importance of Waldron as a trade center, one has but to appear in the streets on a busy day. The amount of cash paid out to the farmers by the buyers, who spend their money here, foots up into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The farmers, upon their fertile lands, are not debt-ridden, but are independent, pay cash for their goods. The merchants of Waldron are wide-awake and



Sheep and Angora Goats do well in Scott County, Ark.



progressive as a class, there being no exceptions to the rule. Homeseekers and investors will do well to see and investigate the resources of Scott County and be convinced that this description of the same is true, and many more advantages exist here that are herein enumerated. Already large flour mills and numerous saw-mills and plan-

ers have been erected. The march of progress is being seen and felt with its attendant prosperity more at the present time than ever before in the history of the country. In fact, the prosperity has just begun and will not cease until Scott County attains that degree of importance for which its great resources entitle it.

## New Development and Colonization Enterprises

The Gulf Coast has received much attention during the past year from investors, who propose to improve and colonize the lands in that section. Among the latest of these enterprises are the following: Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes, Louisiana.

Messrs. F. A. Ogden of Chicago, and C. B. Moling, President of the Chas. B. Moling Company of Houston, Texas, have purchased for \$500,000 a solid body of 48,000 acres, three miles from Lake Charles, in Calcasieu Parish, La., from the North American Land & Timber Co., and from the Orange Land Company. All this is high and well drained prairie land and the new own-

ers will build approximately 200 miles of roads and subdivide all of this land into small farms for immediate development and settlement, principally by Germans. A large part of this land is to be developed for figs, oranges, grapefruit and truck farms.

The Louisiana Advancement Corporation has been organized with a capital stock of \$150,000, by Walter C. Kent and others. This corporation is organized for the purpose of encouraging new industrial enterprises in Louisiana and assist in their organization, and to aid in financing them. The company proposes to reclaim and colonize lands, to purchase property and provide the engineering work and the colonization of work.



Gulf Coast Corn, Grown at Port Arthur, Tex.

In Cameron Parish, La., Messrs. J. W. Ritch and C. L. Allen of Eau Claire, Wis., have purchased 51,000 acres, lying 12 miles east of Port Arthur, Tex. This land is to be drained and reclaimed and colonized. The same parties have recently purchased 28,000 acres in St. Bernard Parish, near L'Autre.

Mr. G. H. Payne of Omaha, Neb., has purchased 2,100 acres of land between Jeanerette, La., and Franklin, La., for \$150,000. Twenty-seven families are to be immediately settled on this land.

Messrs. Thomas H. Means and Leslie W. Symmes of San Francisco, California, have purchased from the North American Land & Timber Co. of Lake Charles, La., 305,000 acres of sea marsh land, lying south and east of Grand Lake and embracing all of the company's holdings in that vicinity except about 40,000 acres of marsh surrounding Sweet Lake. The consideration was \$300,000. All this land is in Cameron Parish. It is the intention of the purchasers to begin the work of reclaiming this land at once. Operations will begin about 18 miles from Lake Charles and their first work will be to extend the graded road from Lake Charles, 15 miles in length, three miles further to their beginning point. The cost of reclaiming this land is roughly estimated at \$25 per acre, and the reclamation work will be done in units of 5,000 acres, which will be ready for cultivation in a year's time.

The method of reclamation pursued is to throw a dyke or levee around the land to be drained. This is done with a floating dredge. The earth from the ditch is thrown on the outside of the tract, leaving a drain all around the tract inside the levee. The dredge is then used to cut laterals every half mile. When this is done the pumping plant is installed and the water in the tract pumped out, so that land dredges can be used. The land dredge cuts the remainder of the ditches and finally a traction dredge digs the smaller ditches, the land being thoroughly drained in this manner. For the first planting the land is prepared with a machine, which does the plowing and at the same time throws the roots of the marsh grass to the surface, where the heat of the sun soon kills them. After this it is a simple matter to keep the land clear of water by the use of the pumping plants. It is estimated that the land can be kept free of water for fifty cents an acre per year.

The North American Land & Timber Company originally owned about one million acres of land. Through this sale of 305,000 acres, the sale of 400,000 acres of marsh lands last year, all for reclamation and development, and other sales in smaller lots, the company's holdings have been reduced to about 120,000 acres. The company, it is reported, intends to drain and improve this remainder in the near future. It is now among the possibilities that within a few years from now the people of Lake Charles can use their motor cars over good roads clear to the Gulf Shore for their Sunday outings.

In Northwest Louisiana, near Mansfield, a Northern syndicate recently purchased a tract of 13,000 acres, situated on Bayou Pierre, to be used for purpose of colonization. The new owners will expend \$50,000 in improvements and then divide their holdings into 80-acre tracts, which are to be sold to Northern settlers.

The Houston Oil Company, with offices at Houston and Beaumont, Tex., which owns about 100,000 acres of cut-over timber lands in Eastern Texas and Western Louisiana, has under consideration the colonizing of these lands. The plans of this company have not yet been fully matured, but it is thought that active colonization will begin during the present year.

At Texarkana, Tex., the Mann Land & Improvement Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$38,000. This company has purchased 8,000 acres of Red River bottom lands and holds options on 8,000 additional acres. All of this land is to be brought under cultivation and to be developed.

Mr. Hoch, of Ohio, has purchased the Applegate tract of 5,381 acres, 4 miles east of New Boston, Tex., for \$40,000, or \$7.43 per acre. About 2,000 acres of this land is good farm land, producing from one to one and one-half bales of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn. The remainder is covered with a growth of most excellent hardwoods. The intention of the new owner is to cut this land up into small holdings and place it on the market for actual settlers on easy terms.

The cut-over timber lands of the Badger Lumber Company, comprising about 35,000 acres, and situated near Ola, in Yell and Perry Counties, Arkansas, have been placed in market and are being sold in small tracts to actual settlers.



## Vernon Parish, Louisiana

(REPRINTED FROM "THE TOILER" LEESVILLE, LA.)

During the year 1871 the Parish of Vernon was created, its territory being taken from the western part of Rapides and the southern part of Sabine parishes. It covers sixteen hundred sections of land, or about forty miles square. At the time of its creation it was sparsely settled, there being in all its territory less than 5,000 souls. Its native population was nearly all English speaking Caucasians, a few French in the southern part of the parish, and a few families of negroes who, after their freedom, preferred to remain with their former owners.

For many years there was no very marked change—very few new settlers came into the parish, and few moved away; and those who did so usually returned after a year or so of rambling over the country. Everybody went along in a free and easy style, making corn for bread and getting their meat out of the woods. Nobody was rich, and nobody wanted riches; almost everyone was honest, contented and happy. The only sawmills here were old-fashioned sash saws run by water power, and the best heart lumber could be bought at from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per thousand feet, but that was then considered too high, and most everybody lived in old-fashioned log houses. Nobody thought of raising anything to sell except a few bales of cotton, sufficient to buy shoes, hats, coffee and tobacco. Many did not even care to own the land they lived on, preferring to cultivate public land and thus avoid taxation.

In 1896, the Kansas City Southern Railroad was built through Vernon Parish, giving an outlet for all the produce into the northern and western markets. Modern sawmills were built all along the line, and the great pine forests, regarded by the old-time citizens as worthless, have made Vernon one of the richest parishes in the state, and that, with other developments, proves that it is destined to become one of the wealthiest localities in the South. When railroading, sawmilling, and all manner of public works opened up here and good wages were being paid, many small farmers made the mistake of thinking the wages paid were far in excess of what they were making on their little farms; so they abandoned the farm and went to the little towns that were building up all over the country. Some returned to the farms, others realized their

mistake after it was too late. But the man who stuck to his farm all the way through is, on the average, worth now a dozen of his neighbors who have spent their time at the public works.

When the financial panic began in 1907, the mills shut down and business was practically suspended, thousands of people were without employment, and starvation was staring them in the face. In roaming about in search of employment and endeavoring to get food for their families, many returned to their old country homes to tell their tales of woe to their farmer friends, and were surprised to find that the farmer knew nothing of the panic and could scarcely be made to believe that the laboring people of the whole nation were in distress. That fact made a good impression on many, and the result is that more people are farming in Vernon today than in any previous year, and more corn and other produce is being made than the oldest citizen here has ever seen before.

People are fast learning how to farm. Where they used to get 100 bushels of corn to ten acres, they are now making 100 bushels to one acre; where they used to allow their peaches to fall to the ground and rot, they are now selling them and getting from \$100.00 to \$300.00 per acre for their fruit, or from \$2.00 to \$15.00 for the fruit of a single tree. Complaint of the high cost of living is heard from the laboring man and all who have to buy, but the farmers of Vernon are in better condition than ever before.

Among the people whom we considered entitled to special mention for their efforts in building up the farming and horticultural interests of Vernon is the Pine Land Manufacturing Company, headed by C. E. Granniss of Kansas City, Mo. This company has opened up a demonstration farm one mile east of Pickering, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, six miles south of Leesville in this parish. This company owns 20,000 acres of cut-over pine timber land. They began work on the plantation in January, 1908, and now have 240 acres in a high state of cultivation. They have demonstrated by actual results that Irish potatoes, cantaloupes, melons, onions, tomatoes and asparagus, as well as berries,

peaches, figs, Satsuma oranges, pecans and walnuts can be successfully grown on these lands.

It is proven beyond question that Vernon Parish soils produce good crops of hay, oats, corn, and in the vegetable line potatoes, cabbage, onions—in fact, all other kinds. Corn produces from 20 to 100 bushels per acre, depending on the nature of the soil, cultivation, etc. It is worth, on the local markets, from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel at all times. Vernon Parish lands are specially adapted to grass, which produces heavy crops of hay of fine quality. Progressive farmers are making from one to three tons of hay per acre of native grasses, alfalfa, Bermuda, etc. This hay is worth from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ton. Potatoes make from 50 bushels up per acre, depending on the individual care given. They are seldom worth less than \$1.00 per bushel, and usually worth from \$1.25 per bushel up. Cabbages grow luxuriantly, same being true of onions and other vegetables. So much for the production of the different crops.

The next important question is a disposition of the crops after they have been grown. What is the demand locally for our produce? Is the home market (conceded to be the best for farmers, as it saves all freight charges), supplied by the home-grown stuff, or is it shipped in? A canvass of the merchants of Leesville and Stables,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away, shows the following approximate figures on Vernon Parish imports, annually:

Hay, corn, oats, etc.—275 cars at	
average value of \$500 per car..	\$137,500.00
Vegetables. . . . .	15,000.00

Total.....\$152,500.00

Taking this for a basis, we estimate that Pickering, Neame, Cravens, Ludington, Fullerton, Barham, Hornbeck and Orangeville consume an additional amount equal to \$200,000.00. Then adjoining us are the

towns of De Ridder, Bon Ami, Carson, Longville, Elizabeth, Pitkin, etc., which are all in the same class of importers. We are safe in assuming that Vernon Parish imports annually the stupendous sum of \$350,000.00 worth of produce, which can be easily grown at home. While figures are not available, the parish imports annually many thousand dollars' worth of mules, beef, pork, etc., which, with our free range, good grass, etc., can be grown here. The population of the parish at the present time is estimated at 25,000. Total assessed valuation of property within the parish in 1909, \$10,470,000. There are eighty-five schools in the parish, most of which run for a term of nine months each year. There are 6,000 children of school age. Religious denominations are well represented and in a prosperous condition.

The natural resources of the parish are second to none in the state. The lumber industry has assumed colossal proportions, there being more than a score of sawmills now in operation, giving employment to a large number of skilled and unskilled workmen. These lands, as the timber is removed, offer exceptional opportunities for the gardner and poultryman. Accessibility to good markets, a soil and climate admirably adapted to every vegetable and fruit, makes this an ideal home for a progressive people. The parish contains many enterprising, prosperous towns, notably Pickering, Neame, Rosepine, Cravens, Pitkin, Fullerton, Orange, Barham, Hornbeck, and a number of smaller but none the less enterprising villages.

The degree of intelligence, morality, and the progressive spirit of the inhabitants is excelled by no other people in the state, and which is the more conspicuous when it is remembered that but a few years ago this vast domain was an unknown land, wrapped in the undisturbed solitude of the primeval forest.

## The Kansas City Southern Railway Exhibit

Advertising is a good thing at all times, but talking or writing about a thing is not nearly as good as is the showing of the thing itself. The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof and not in its photograph or written description. The Kansas City Southern Railway Company's pudding is the country traversed by its line, and it's rather a

large proposition to bring this pudding to the man who is to test its merits. The soil, the climate and the scenery can only be shown in pictures and writings to the man at a distance, but the products can be laid before him for inspection. The Kansas City Southern Railway Company's museum at Mena, Ark., is an attempt, in a small way, to





K. C. S. Railway Exhibit, U. S. Land & Irrigation Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

accomplish this, and the visitor at Mena can see at a glance what the country along the line offers to the intending settler, the farmer, fruitman, trucker, stock raiser, lumberman, manufacturer, miner or the seeker after commercial opportunities.

The Kansas City Southern museum occupies a large room in the railway station building at Mena, Ark., where passengers from the trains can readily inspect it. It is tastefully arranged and consists of about 400 or more jars of fruit, neatly put up in clear glass, showing the specimens as perfectly as they came from the trees. The fruit exhibit includes apples and peaches of many varieties, pears, plums, apricots, nectarines, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, oranges, figs, etc., etc., and a fairly complete collection of products from the truck farms and commercial canneries. Among the exhibits there is in glass a complete display of petroleum oil products, of cotton oil and by-products and of sugar cane products. Every variety of grain produced in the United States is also produced along the Kansas City Southern Railway, and in the collection is a full line of the standard field crops in the sheaf, as well as thrashed, including wheat, oats, bar-

ley, flax, rye, rice, peas, beans, peanuts, sorghum, saccharine and non-saccharine, broom-corn, Indian corn, sugar cane and all the forage and hay crops. Among the manufactured agricultural products are the various rice products, cottonseed oil, meal, cake and lint, commercial fertilizers and canned goods, including apples, peaches, blackberries, grapes, strawberries, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, figs, etc., etc., vinegar and cane syrup and sugar.

The mineral display is large and consists of fine specimens of iron ore, manganese ore, lead ore, zinc ore, antimony ore, asphalt, coal, lignite, kaolin, peridotite, tripoli and manufactured products, sulphur, clays and shales for firebrick, tiles, ornamental brick and sewer pipe, potter's clay and products, slate in various colors in the rough and in large, highly polished slabs, marble in the rough and polished, etc., etc. The collection of woods, while not yet complete, includes specimens of oak, ash, hickory, poplar, gum, cottonwood and pine and is interesting.

In the museum is a very full and complete collection of beautifully mounted animals

and birds peculiar to the State of Arkansas. This collection comprises several hundred specimens, all of them mounted in lifelike attitudes, the work of an expert taxidermist.

Mena, Ark., is the home of the exhibit, and it can be found there the greater part of the year. Occasionally it is displayed at one or the other of the great state fairs or at some first-class exposition. During the year 1910 it was first displayed at the Arkansas State Fair at Hot Springs, where it was visited by about 100,000 people; later on it was taken to the Louisiana State Fair at Shreveport, La., where 75,000 people gave it a careful inspection. The exhibit at both places was generally conceded to have been the finest display ever made at either fair at any time.

At the United States Land and Irrigation Exposition in Chicago, Ill., the Kansas City Southern exhibit was in competition with those of the greatest railway systems in the

United States, and was visited by more than 400,000 people, who were keenly desirous of securing literature pertaining to the country the exhibit came from. Of all the displays made in Chicago, that of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company was the most complete in the number and variety of articles exhibited and the most attractive in its general arrangement and manner of display. The collection of fruits in glass was exceptionally good, and the grain exhibit was very complete. The corn exhibit was probably the best on display. The wood and mineral display, particularly the specimens of manufactured pine lumber, the slate, marble, kaolin, lead, zinc, iron, manganese and oil specimens attracted continuous attention and provoked much inquiry.

The halftone cuts shown with this description will give some idea of how the Kansas City Southern displays appeared at Shreveport and Chicago.



K. C. S. Railway Exhibit, Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La.



## Some Good Oklahoma Towns on the Kansas City Southern Railway

HEAVENER, OKLAHOMA. The present population of Heavener is about 2,200. It is in Le Flore County and has been recently made a division terminus of the Kansas City Southern Railway. It is the junction point of this railway with its Waldron branch, the Arkansas Western Railroad, running easterly thirty-three miles through an extensive coal belt and a fine fruit and truck country. The population has nearly trebled within a year and since June, 1909, there have been erected 200 new dwellings, costing in excess of \$100,000; sixteen new brick business buildings, costing \$75,000; two new hotels and a new theater. A municipal bond issue of \$75,000 has been voted for a water works system. About \$70,000 have been invested in new mercantile ventures and the capital of the local banks has been doubled. The improvements made by the Kansas City Southern Railway Co. are extensive and include new round houses, repair shops, office buildings, depot, employes' hotel, and several miles of new yard trackage.

The improvements for the year 1910-11 will, in magnitude and cost, far exceed those of the preceding year and many new buildings are now in course of construction. In a business way the town has two banks, both doing an extensive business; two cotton gins, one hardwood mill and numerous mercantile establishments, representing an investment of about a quarter million dollars. The town has a Baptist and Methodist church, and excellent school facilities, large commodious well-equipped school buildings and a thoroughly competent corps of teachers.

The country adjacent to Heavener is more or less hilly and in places mountainous. There is, however, much fine tillable land and this is exceptionally fertile. Corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, forage of all kinds are easily and abundantly grown, and fruits, berries and truck are profitably produced. The hillsides yield grass abundantly, affording excellent pasturage about ten months in the year. The water supply is excellent in quality and abundant, there being numerous springs and small rapid flowing streams. The indications are that artesian water can be had in many places by boring for it. The town and a large area of the adjacent country is underlaid with a fine vein of coal,

which, in some places, is being mined for local consumption. The quality of this coal is excellent and there are good prospects for developing a great coal mining industry. Much fine timber, such as oak, pine, gum, hickory, abounds to the south, southeast and east of the town and several lumber mills are in operation.

Heavener offers a good field for all kinds of business enterprises, both mercantile and industrial. The town needs an ice plant, and has good openings for brick and pottery works and for wood-working plants of any kind. In agricultural lines the country is attractive and good tillable lands are exceptionally cheap. For raising cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep no better facilities can be found than are available here.

Should further information be desired, a letter to the Secretary of the Heavener Commercial Club, Heavener, Okla., will bring a prompt reply.

GANS, OKLAHOMA, is in Sequoyah County, 299 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and has 500 inhabitants. It is dependent for the present entirely on its agricultural resources, which, however, are very abundant. Owing to the fact that the land sales in the vicinity have been under restrictions very little progress in development could be made until within the past year. During 1910 one hundred new people settled in the town and twelve new dwellings, one business, costing about \$7,000, and a new school house costing \$8,898, were erected. Two new mercantile stocks were located and a new cotton gin was established, the latter at a cost of \$1,500. The adjacent country received an immigration of twenty-five families, who purchased one thousand acres of land and placed five hundred acres of new land in cultivation at a cost of about \$5,000.

The lands in the vicinity of Gans are highly fertile and produce abundantly all staple crops, such as corn and cotton. Of cotton, the production in 1910 was 900 bales. Potatoes are a staple crop here, producing twice during the year, the shipment varying from 5 to 15 carloads per annum. Cantaloupes, melons, strawberries, poultry and eggs, hardwood lumber and railroad ties, are among the surplus products which are shipped to the larger cities. Unimproved lands

can be had at about \$10 per acre; improved lands as high as \$30 per acre.

HOWE, LE FLORE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA. This town is at the crossing of the Kansas City Southern and the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf branch of the Rock Island Ry. System, 333 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The population in 1910 was about 800, and most of the business done in town is mercantile, the handling of cotton, live stock and the mining and handling of coal. The country surrounding Howe is open prairie limited in area by the Sugar Loaf Mountains. The lands in the vicinity are claimed to be of exceptional fertility, particularly so in the Horse Shoe Bend of Poteau River and the Sugar Loaf Valley. Nearly all the country surrounding Howe is underlaid with coal deposits of excellent quality and there are several large coal mines and a large coke plant in the immediate vicinity. In Howe there is the State Bank and Trust Company, a large commodious hotel, a flour and grist mill, four cotton gins, a bottling works, a public school building, cost \$12,000, telephone service, three or four churches and from ten to fifteen mercantile establishments. Four or five substantial brick business buildings have been erected during the latter half of 1910, as well as ten or fifteen dwellings, costing from \$500 to \$3,000 each.

The temporary segregation of the coal lands in this vicinity, by the U. S. Government, has somewhat retarded immigration to this point and intending farmers have found it difficult to secure suitable lands. As soon as the Government determines on the proper disposition of the segregated lands, splendid opportunities will be available for the agricultural home seeker. The Commercial Club at Howe, Oklahoma, will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

MARBLE CITY, OKLAHOMA. The things that go to make a prosperous town are almost infinite in variety. Sometimes one single industry is sufficient, but frequently a variety of resources is the stimulus to growth. Marble City, Okla., has at the present time 550 inhabitants, and its principal dependence is on the agricultural resources of the adjacent country, the growing of corn, cotton, forage and live stock. Its principal asset is, however, an enormous marble deposit, situated about three-quarters of a mile from town. This deposit, probably the largest in the United States, has been most thoroughly tested and has been found to withstand a compression of 14,270 pounds per square inch. It has been drilled into to a depth of 142 feet and is of excellent quality from top to bottom. The marble is found in five distinct colors and each takes a high

polish and is pleasing to the eye. The supply is practically unlimited and the demand for a good marble is practically of the same dimensions. Several Marble Companies were organized and the quarries were for some time scientifically operated. The financial disturbances of 1907 and the difficulties of getting the marble to the railway tracks made the industry temporarily unprofitable. Since then the companies have been reorganized and the difficulties of transportation troubles have also been overcome and there is nothing in the way now to the development of an enormous industry. It is thought that when the industry is fully established, there will be ample employment for more than 500 men.

The country surrounding Marble City is agricultural and can be safely classed as a fine fruit-growing section. Not only is it a fine apple and peach country, but all the small fruits can be successfully and profitably grown. In the valleys and bottom lands along Sallisaw Creek and other streams, corn, potatoes and cotton are more or less extensively grown.

During the year ending June 30, 1910, fifty new people have settled in the town and several new dwellings have been built. Fifteen new families have settled on adjacent farms, and 400 acres of new land have been improved at a cost of \$10,000. Three new business houses, with stocks of \$19,000, and the Citizens State Bank, capital \$10,000, have been established within the year. Marble City is in Sequoyah County, Okla., has an altitude of 729 feet and is 281 miles south of Kansas City, Mo.

POTEAU, OKLAHOMA. Where the city of Poteau, Okla., now stands there was thirteen years ago a cotton patch near the base of a mountain. The National Government platted a townsite there and sold the lots. The Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railways crossed at this point, and the authorities decided that it was a good location for a town. Since that town lots sale there has been a steady, certain and healthy growth; the citizenship was energetic and enterprising and today numbers 2,900. It is the county seat of Le Flore County, which has within its borders over 200 miles of railway. It is the center of the Oklahoma and Arkansas Coal District and is underlaid with coal and surrounded by coal deposits. Coal mining is the most important industry at Poteau. Three extensive mines are operated in the immediate vicinity, two of which are within the city limits. When in full operation the average daily output is 100 carloads. The clay found in connection with the coal is exceptionally good



for the manufacture of vitrified brick. Imense beds of shale are also in evidence and some of them are used in the manufacture of paving brick, sewer pipe and tiling, etc.

The surrounding country abounds in valuable hardwoods, including oak, hickory, ash, gum, elm, sycamore, etc., affording good opportunities for the establishment of wood-working plants. There are in Poteau a spoke and handle factory employing 75 men; a pressed brick and tile plant, with a daily capacity of 20,000 bricks; a planing mill employing 100 men, an electric light and ice plant, a municipal water works system, and several coal mines. The monthly payroll of Poteau is about \$50,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the city is between one-half and three-quarters of a million dollars, and the municipality is entirely free from debt. The city has two prosperous banks, some twenty-five or thirty mercantile houses carrying large stocks, four hotels, a fine public school building, seven religious congregations which have buildings of their own, two lumber yards and nearly all the minor industries common to a town of its population. During the year 1910 there were constructed twenty new dwellings, costing \$15,000; two brick business buildings, costing \$6,000; a new ice plant, \$20,000; a theater, \$1,000; water works and sewers, \$40,000, and improvements on existing plants, \$25,000. Much work was also done in grading and paving the streets. Four new mercantile firms with stocks valued at \$10,000 established themselves, and a gas well was bored which yields 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day and has a rock pressure of 300 pounds per square inch, affording a splendid supply of the cheapest fuel required for manufacturing purposes. On the farms adjacent to town 200 new families have been settled and of these 120 purchased farm lands comprising 3,000 acres. Sixty new farms have been cleared and 500 acres of new land have been brought under cultivation.

The rolling hill and prairie lands immediately surrounding the town are as good as can be had for fruit and truck farming. Irish potatoes are grown twice a year on the same land and very large shipments are annually made of potatoes, as well as peaches, berries, cantaloupes, melons, poultry and eggs. The receipts for cotton shipped run between half a million and three-quarter million dollars. In the bottom lands of Poteau River and Brazil Creek great crops of corn and cotton and forage are obtained. Crops of 60 to 80 bushels of corn, or one bale of cotton to the acre are not uncommon. Wheat and small grain yield as well here as elsewhere.

Mr. Tom Wall, Secretary of the Commercial Club, Poteau, Okla., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

**SALLISAW, OKLAHOMA.** This is the county seat of Sequoyah County, Okla., and has a population of about 3,500 people. It was platted about thirteen years ago at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and Missouri Pacific Railways. Its location is 291 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Sallisaw has made a steady growth from year to year, until the tribal lands were allotted to the individual members of the tribes, when a more rapid growth became possible. In the last three or four years the growth has been very rapid. There are in Sallisaw about seventy-five mercantile establishments, five hotels, four restaurants, five cotton gins, one cottonseed oil mill and three prosperous banks. It has stores in which stocks of \$25,000 to \$40,000 are carried and a business of \$125,000 is annually transacted. A majority of the leading stores do a business of \$40,000 to \$80,000 a year. It is a modern little city, having a water works system, electric light plant, telephone service, well graded streets and paved sidewalks, etc., and is expanding in all directions.

The two trunk lines of railroad passing through Sallisaw transport annually from 12,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton. Last year this cotton was worth and sold for \$75 per bale, bringing to this city the sum of over \$1,000,000. Now this is for the cotton crop, one item only. Among the products of agriculture shipped last year were also large consignments of peaches, cantaloupes, strawberries, poultry, eggs, potatoes and corn, worth approximately \$52,000, to which should be added the value of 20 carloads of cattle, two of horses and mules and three of fat hogs.

There are in the city four churches of different Protestant denominations, a new five-grade school building costing \$30,000, and another school building for the younger children. The school attendance is about 900, and fifteen teachers are permanently employed. Last year the city improvements consisted of fifty new dwellings, costing \$75,000; three modern business buildings, costing \$20,000; a new factory, \$8,200; two new churches; one public school building, \$25,000; a water works system, \$60,000, and municipal improvements costing \$6,000.

Among the new mercantile and manufacturing enterprises are a clothing house with a stock valued at \$10,000; a dry goods house, \$8,000; a general merchandise stock, \$20,000; a lumber mill and a handle factory. The capital stock of the three banks is \$300,000.

Sallisaw offers many attractions to the homeseeker, and a man looking for a new location makes a bad mistake if he fails to examine the adjacent country and the city. Lands are very good and very cheap, the climate is everything that can be desired, public health is good and the people are progressive and wide awake. The Sallisaw Commercial Club will cheerfully furnish any desired information about town and country.

**SPIRO, OKLAHOMA.** The city of Spiro is south of Kansas City, Mo., 312 miles, and west of Fort Smith, 16 miles. It is the junction point of the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway and its Fort Smith branch. The population for 1910 is given at 2,025, showing an increase of 300 over the preceding year. During the year fifteen new dwellings and one substantial business building were erected at a cost of \$18,000. The municipality also installed a water works plant costing \$40,000, and improved its electric light plant and city park at a cost of \$8,000. In the adjacent country one hundred new families have settled on farms and have brought under cultivation 2,200 acres of new land, involving an outlay of \$15,000 for improvements.

The annual production of cotton in the immediate vicinity of Spiro is from 10,000 to 12,000 bales, and large quantities from other places are also handled here. Potatoes are grown on a large scale, the annual shipments varying from 100 to 600 carloads. The bottom lands near Spiro are most excellently adapted to the cultivation of these crops. The hill lands or uplands are good for general farming operations and also splendidly adapted to the cultivation of fine fruits and commercial truck. A few miles west of Spiro are large areas of prairie lands, well adapted to general farming and stock raising. Along the Arkansas River and north, east and south of Spiro there is much good oak, hickory and cottonwood timber, which could be manufactured. A good quality of coal is convenient to town, but is being mined only in a small way. In the township there are 6,000 acres of coal land and one vein between four and one-half and five feet thick is known to extend to within one-half mile of the city. Coal is being hauled direct from the mines, three to five miles away. Within a half mile of town is an inexhaustible deposit of fine brick shale, and building stone of excellent quality is found on the edge of town.

There are in Spiro two large cotton gins and a compress, two prosperous banks, two churches, an opera house, local and long distance telephone service, a brick plant, some thirty mercantile establishments, the

largest of which do a business of \$60,000 to \$75,000 annually. The Commercial Club of Spiro, Le Flore County, Oklahoma, will take pleasure in supplying any desired information.

**STILWELL, OKLAHOMA.** This town is 258 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and lies on the slope of the Boston Mountains, being 400 feet higher than any other town within forty miles. The population, 1910, was 2,300. The business part of the town is substantially built of brick and stone, the residence portion having many neat and attractive frame buildings. There are in Stilwell two banks, fifteen or twenty mercantile establishments, hotels, schools, churches, and several large cotton gins. The town has been visited by several disastrous fires within the past few years, but the new buildings have been constructed of fire-proof materials.

Stilwell has enjoyed a steady growth since the platting of the town. Since the allotment of the Indian lands to individuals the growth has been more rapid and during the past year there were erected ten new dwellings, costing \$10,800, and two business buildings, costing \$10,000. Ten new families established their homes on farm lands in the adjacent country and have placed in cultivation 800 acres of new land at a cost of \$4,000. The shipments of surplus products for 1910 amounted to 800 bales of cotton, 1,800 pounds of poultry, 200 cases of eggs, 10 car loads of cattle, 12 carloads of hogs, 1 carload of sheep and 35 carloads of hardwood lumber and railroad ties. Two new merchants, with stocks valued at \$5,000, located in town during the year.

The surrounding country is rich agricultural land, adapted to the standard field crops, as well as to the raising of commercial fruit and truck. Corn produces from forty to seventy-five bushels and wheat 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. The ordinary yield of cotton is from one-half to one bale per acre. Tree fruits and berries yield handsome crops and with poultry and eggs will become an important item of income.

The country is well grassed and forage of all kinds is easily grown. The water supply is excellent, and the climate such that stock raising can be carried on very profitably. All conditions are favorable to the profitable production of beef, pork, horses and mules and poultry.

Good oak timber and other hardwoods are abundant near Stilwell and there are good openings for a wood-working industry. Among the available resources which in time will be developed are hardwood lumber, building stone, zinc and lead ores, com-



mercial fruit and truck growing, the raising of live stock and general farming. The Bank of Stilwell, Stilwell, Adair County, Okla., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

**WESTVILLE, OKLAHOMA.** Westville, Adair County, is a crossing point on the Kansas City Southern Railway and a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. It is 244 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and has an altitude of 1,137 feet. The location is a very good one, owing to the very large scope of fertile country surrounding it. The present population is about 1,200. The town is now rapidly growing, because the adjacent lands are now in market and can be had at a moderate price. During the year 1910, twenty new dwellings, costing \$18,000, two hotels, \$4,000, an electric plant, \$4,000, were completed, and bonds for a water works plant to cost \$28,000 were voted. Concrete sidewalks have been ordered for all parts of town.

Forty-five new families settled in the adjacent country and purchased 1,100 acres of farm lands. Twenty-seven new farms were opened during the year, and 980 acres of new land were put under cultivation at an outlay of \$20,000. The shipments of surplus products from Westville amounted during the past year to thirty carloads of wheat, 5,000 bales of cotton, worth about \$75 per bale, 20,000 pounds of poultry, 2,000 case of eggs, 44 carloads of cattle, 15 carloads of hogs, 5 carloads of oats, 8 of apples, and 30,000 pounds of hides, pelts and furs.

Nearly all the business buildings in Westville are constructed of brick and stone, and in addition to some fifteen or twenty

mercantile establishments, the town has a large modern flour mill, an electric light plant, two banks, a large modern school building and several churches.

The farm lands at Westville are fertile, the country gently undulating and quite level in places. Good water is abundant everywhere. The corn production is from forty to sixty bushels per acre, that of wheat 15 to 25 bushels, and oats, small grain and forage yield fine crops. Cotton is grown extensively, and there is enough grown of corn, wheat and cotton to maintain a flour mill and grain elevator and several large cotton gins.

Stock raising can be carried on economically and profitably, as the country is well grassed and supplied with nutritious forage grasses. Beef, pork and mutton can be produced here at a minimum cost. Owing to the altitude and most excellent quality of the water there is hardly ever any disease among the live stock. Some feeding must be done in January, February and March, but the cost is very small compared with the cost of feeding in more northerly latitudes. Poultry and eggs are important sources of income, and being convenient to the great markets like Kansas City and St. Louis yield a handsome profit.

The commercial fruit and truck industry has not been fully developed, because until quite recently only a small acreage of suitable lands could be had for this purpose. Apples, peaches, cherries and strawberries are produced in considerable quantity and have yielded a good profit. The People's Bank, Westville, Okla., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

## Homeseekers' Excursions

**ROUND TRIP HOMESEEEKERS' EXCURSION.** Tickets will be on sale from Kansas City, Mo., and practically all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Illinois to all points on the Kansas City Southern Railway, the first and third Tuesday of every month during 1911. These homeseekers' tickets are governed by the following rules: Limit twenty-five days from date of sale, which is the first and third Tuesday of every

month. Stopovers will be allowed on going trip within fifteen days from date of sale and on return trip within final limit at all points on our line south of Cleveland, Mo. Free side trips en route southbound from Spiro to Fort Smith and return and from Beaumont to Port Arthur and return, on application to conductor, to passengers holding homeseekers' tickets. Address for information, S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

## Last Year's Development of the Country Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

Statistics of any kind are usually dry reading unless one happens to be balancing one's bank book, or is specially interested in the subject to which the statistics pertain. There is some satisfaction in knowing how much or how little improvement has been in the country traversed by a railway, and therefore once a year an annual report, based on the statement of the company's

agents, the secretaries of the local commercial clubs, real estate firms and others engaged in business along the line is compiled. The gross returns show with reasonable accuracy what progress has been made during the year 1910 in a strip of land ten miles wide and extending the full length of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Purchase value of 2,963 farms, 208,820 acres.....	\$ 6,853,964
Improvements made on 1,086 farms, 61,571 acres .....	931,775
New orchard and truck plantings, 86; 12,266 acres .....	490,640

Total agricultural investments, 1910.....	\$ 8,276,379
Industrial and commercial land purchases, 9; acres, 55,140 .....	520,000

Total land purchases (not town property).....	\$ 8,796,379
Total number of farms, 1910, within five miles of track, 20,047, comprising 1,259,958 acres.	

### CITY AND TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

New dwellings erected .....	1,869	Value .....	\$ 3,063,675
New commercial buildings .....	201	Value .....	2,144,000
Churches and schools .....	56	Value .....	939,698
Cold storage warehouses, etc.....	19	Value .....	185,425
Public buildings .....	31	Value .....	841,900
New hotels and improvements.....	26	Value .....	149,450
Water works, electric light plants, etc....	37	Value .....	1,584,775
Parks, health and pleasure resorts.....	23	Value .....	226,300
Streets, roads, sewers etc.....	12	Value .....	949,001
Telephone, telegraph, etc.....	20	Value .....	199,700

Total city and town improvements.....	\$10,283,924
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### NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

New manufactures, mills, etc.....	75	Value .....	\$ 2,288,325
Lumber and wood working industry.....	27	Value .....	706,500
Coal, lead and zinc mining industry.....	51	Value .....	2,456,300
Petroleum industry .....	33	Value .....	568,500
Railways, navigation, irrigation, etc.....	29	Value .....	3,029,000

Total .....	\$ 9,048,625
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### MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES.

New mercantile establishments.....	209	Value .....	\$ 2,638,000
New banks and financial institutions.....	10	Value .....	180,000

Total .....	\$2,818,000
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### SUMMARY FOR 1910.

Agricultural development enterprises.....	4,144	Value .....	\$ 8,796,379
City and town improvement enterprises.....	2,294	Value .....	10,283,924
Manufacturing and productive enterprises .....	186	Value .....	6,019,625
Transportation, irrigation, etc., enterprises .....	29	Value .....	3,029,000
Mercantile and banking enterprises.....	219	Value .....	\$ 2,818,000

Total activities. Enterprises.....	6,872	Total value .....	\$30,946,928
Kansas City Mo., is not included in the foregoing statistics.			

### POPULATION.

Increase in town population, 1910.....	13,309
Increase in rural population, 1910.....	16,863
Total increase, not including Kansas City, Mo. ....	30,172
Total city and town population, 1910.....	371,221
Total rural population, 1910.....	354,872
Total population on the line, not including Kansas City Mo.....	726,093
Population per lineal mile of railroad.....	878

### GROWTH IN TEN YEARS.

New town population, 1901 to 1910 inclusive.....	246,167
New rural population, 1901 to 1910 inclusive.....	175,600
Total increase, not including Kansas City, Mo. ....	421,767



## Industrial Notes

**BEAUMONT, TEX.**—The Beaumont Cotton Oil Company has completed construction of its oil mill and will crush 120 tons of seed per day, about 15,000 tons per season. Capital stock, \$150,000. Incorporated: Pennock Improvement Company, \$25,000 capital stock.

**DE RIDDER, LA.**—Incorporated: M. P. Nolan, Ltd.; merchandise, \$7,000.

**DE QUEEN, ARK.**—Four new brick business buildings under construction December 31, 1910. A Catholic congregation is being organized for the purpose of building a church.

**FORT SMITH, ARK.**—Mr. R. A. Reitz, of Evansville, Ind., and citizens of Fort Smith have formed a corporation to establish a furniture factory which will employ from 75 to 100 people. Capital stock, \$62,000. Incorporated: Calvert McBride Printing Company, \$25,000. Work has been begun on the new Kansas City Southern passenger station, which is to cost \$150,000. Mr. E. D. Nimms and Mr. W. W. Cockran, of New York, are organizing a company to operate the marble quarries at Marble City, Ok.

The total production of the Arkansas coal mines for 1909 was 2,377,157 short tons, having a cash value of \$3,523,139. The increase over the preceding year was 298,800 short tons, or about 14 per cent. The production of 1908 was 2,078,357 short tons, valued at \$3,499,470.

A franchise has been granted to the Arkansas Refinery Company to erect an oil refinery at a cost of \$30,000. This company was recently incorporated. Capital stock, \$100,000. Construction of the Fort Smith & Van Buren Railroad has been begun.

**HEAVENER, OK.**—The Methodist congregation will build a new church. Wilson & Noble are erecting a one-story brick building and will put in a stock of merchandise. The First National Bank has let a contract for a two-story bank building, to cost \$7,500. This bank was formerly the Bank of Heavener.

**JOPLIN, MO.**—The following named mining companies have erected new concentrating mills: Melrose Company, 250-ton mill; Becker & Relling, 400-ton mill; Herald Mining Company, 500-ton mill; Old Judge Mine, 250-ton mill; Miami Royalty Company, 100-ton mill; Providence Mine No. 2, 500-ton mill put in operation. During November the following mills were built: Jackson Lead & Zinc Company, 250-ton mill; Pearl Bros., on Granby lease, 100-ton mill; Petersburg Mining Company, 400-ton mill; Crech & Co. mine, 100-ton mill; Homestake mine, 100-ton mill; Green Dog mine, 100-ton mill; Dan Wilson Mining Company, 100-ton mill; Silver

Leaf Company, 300-ton mill; Jennessee Mining Company, 300-ton mill; Carbondale Company, 250-ton mill; American-Canadian Mining Company, new concentrating mill.

Incorporated: Home Independent Oil Company, \$6,000; J. C. Mining Company, \$4,000; Deering Land and Leasing Company; Taft Mining Company; Liberty Mining Company, \$100,000; Modoc Mining Company, \$200,000; Galena-Joplin Lead and Zinc Company, \$50,000; Little Frances Mining Company, \$45,000. The total valuation of the year's lead and zinc output in the Joplin district for 1910 is \$14,000,000. The Falls City Lead and Zinc Company has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$125,000. Incorporated: James Decker Mining Company, \$5,000. An ordinance will be submitted to the city council to bond the city \$50,000 for construction of a septic tank and \$40,000 for a viaduct to be built jointly by the city, the Union Depot Company and the Southwest Missouri Railway Company. The viaduct will cost \$120,000.

The Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company is building one of its largest powder plants northeast of Duenweg. It will be known as the Atlas Works. Mr. E. W. Buskett has made a proposition to the Commercial Club to build a zinc oxide plant, to cost \$100,000. The Commercial Club is expected to furnish ten acres of land for a building site. Capacity of proposed plant, 200 tons per day.

**LAKE CHARLES, LA.**—Incorporated: Miller Realty Company, \$75,000; Colored Industrial Association Industrial School, \$10,000; Gardiner Noble Oil Company, \$30,000; White City Laundry Company, \$5,000. Incorporated: Williams Bros. Lumber Company, \$75,000. Mill at Oberlin increased capacity from 30,000 feet to 60,000 feet. New lumber tram nine and one-half miles.

Building permits granted during October, \$35,115. Output of the Producers' Turpentine Company at Elizabeth, La., for the year 1910, turpentine 4,000 barrels, rosin, 1,400 barrels. This company was formed in 1907 and controls 15,000 acres of pine timber, sufficient to last twelve to fifteen years. An effort is being made to secure the construction of a ship canal between the Calcasieu and Sabine rivers. This is part of the inter-coastal canal, for which the United States board of engineers have recommended an appropriation of \$290,000 to be applied on the section between Franklin, La., and Mermentau and from Mermentau to the Sabine; \$358,000 are already available for this purpose. The Gulf Refining Company has brought in an oil well at Vinton, La., flowing

3,000 barrels of oil per day. The Hooks Oil Company brought in a well flowing 1,500 barrels per day in the same oil field. The Police Jury of Calcasieu Parish has accepted the plans for the new court house; cost, \$165,000. The Sewerage Board has authorized the issue of \$160,000 in bonds for the construction of a sewerage system. The Order of Woodmen will erect a lodge building, to cost \$30,000.

LEESVILLE, LA.—Incorporated: First State Bank of Leesville. Incorporated: Leesville Wagon and Carriage Company, \$5,000.

MANSFIELD, LA.—The Baptist congregation will build a new church, to cost \$20,000 to \$25,000. The Spider Oil Company has purchased the holdings of the Gullett Oil Company and of the De Soto Oil Company, seven miles west of Mansfield, and will continue to bore for oil.

MENA, ARK.—Incorporated: Planters' State Bank, \$25,000. Has a bank building under construction. Mr. Fred Oswald reports the discovery of a thirteen-foot vein of lead and zinc ore, distant three miles from the railway. The discovery of a bed of graphite is reported from Grannis, Ark.

NEOSHO, MO.—Contract let to United Construction Company for construction of a sewer system, to cost \$34,950. The output of the Neosho Ice Company from April 1 to October 31, 1910, has been 2,890 tons of ice. There were sold 2,863 tons and the remainder was used for cold storage.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—A fund of \$5,000 was raised for the purchase of a building site for the Western Steel and Iron Company. The Red Star Mill and Elevator Company of Wichita, Kan., will construct a large warehouse here.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The cotton shipments from this port up to January 1, 1911, amount to 150,000 bales, and it is estimated that the shipments of the season will reach fully 200,000 bales. The exports for 1909 amounted to 140,000 bales. Mr. J. W. Gates and Col. French have organized the Republic Supply Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, to handle structural steel and iron through Port Arthur. It has opened its offices for business. The United States Government will build a new dredge boat to be used in this harbor, to cost \$75,000.

The Port Arthur Business College has been transferred to the Educational Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to maintain the college and make improvements amounting to \$20,000 in 1911 and \$30,000 in 1912. The cost of the college to date has been \$160,000. The new postoffice, upon which construction has been begun, is to be completed by April 1, 1912. The cost will be \$125,000.

The Griffing Bros. Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., has purchased the Experimental Farm and Nursery for \$100,000 and will establish a large nursery.

The water works plant is being enlarged by the addition of a motor generator, 390 horsepower, and a 50-ton ice-making machine. Cost, \$20,000. The Gulf Refining Company will erect a two-story club house for the use of their employees.

POTEAU, OK.—Messrs. Wilbern, Burt & Son have been awarded contract for a thirty-ton refrigerating plant and a ten-ton ice plant.

SALLISAW, OK.—Incorporated: Sallisaw Ice and Fuel Company, \$20,000. The Hines-Roble Sand Company have established a loading station on the Arkansas River near Redland, Ok., and have expended considerable capital in improvements.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The income of the levee board has been increased by \$100,000, derived from the lease of the bed of Caddo Lake to the Gulf Refining Company. The board is now receiving \$1,000 per day in royalties from wells already drilled. A franchise has been granted to the Shreveport Traction Company, permitting an extension of the electric street car system to Colonial Hill. Incorporated: The Missouri Oil Company, \$30,000.

STILWELL, OK.—The city council has awarded a contract for construction of an electric light plant, to cost \$45,000.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—The Texas Glass Company put its new plant in operation November 14, 1910. The Gas and Electric Company is extending its street car lines and laying new track. During the past sixty days the following named new plants have been put in operation: Texas Glass Company, \$200,000, employs 175 people; furniture factory, \$200,000, employs 200; peanut factory, \$10,000, employs in season 75; new wood working plant, \$10,000, employs 25 people.

Organized: The Mann Land and Improvement Company; capital stock, \$38,000. This company owns 8,000 acres of Red River bottom land and holds options on 8,000 additional acres. The K. P. Lumber Company, of Naples, Tex., has purchased the "Berry tract" near Red Water, on Sulphur River, for \$75,000. This land comprises several hundred acres and contains 30,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber. Organized: New Building and Loan Association, \$100,000.

VIVIAN, LA.—It is reported that the Arkansas Natural Gas Company contemplates building a \$200,000 pumping plant for forcing natural gas to Little Rock, Ark., through the pipe line now under construction.



## Land and Real Estate Agents Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company has no lands to sell and is not financially interested in any way in the sale of lands along its line. The following named land and real estate agents are not agents of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and handle lands entirely on their own responsibility, but are recommended to the Company as reputable men engaged in the real estate business in the various cities and towns along the line.

- Allene, Ark.—Allene Real Estate Co.  
 Amoret, Mo.—C. H. Hutchins.  
 Amsterdam, Mo.—Chas. R. Bowman.  
 Anderson, Mo.—Lawrence & McDonald.  
 Anderson, Mo.—Dunn & Chambliss.  
 Anderson, Mo.—Geo. W. Mitchell.  
 Ashdown, Ark.—Southern Realty & Trust Co.  
 Ashdown, Ark.—Ashdown Bank & Trust Co.  
 Atlanta, Tex.—Westbrooke & Willoughby.  
 Ballard, Okla.—Freundlich & Co., Arlington Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Bevil & Quinn.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Bryan & Vauchet.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Heisig & Smelker.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Junker & Edwards.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Beaumont Land & Building Co.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Ben Irby.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Theodore Heisig.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Brown Realty Co.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Henry & Weaver.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Geo. M. Lowrey.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—W. A. & W. W. Ward.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Lloyd M. Blanchette.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Wilson & Featherstone.  
 Benson, La.—A. M. Hale.  
 Benson, La.—Walter Nolan.  
 Benson, La.—D. H. Sebastian.  
 Blanchard, La.—J. F. White.  
 Bloomberg, Tex.—J. M. Jones.  
 Converse, La.—G. I. Paul.  
 Cove, Ark.—Barton & Register.  
 Cove, Ark.—T. P. Fulton.  
 Cove, Ark.—J. R. Graham.  
 Decatur, Ark.—Collins & Hunsaker.  
 De Queen, Ark.—Farmers & Merchants Bank & Trust Co.  
 De Queen, Ark.—H. C. Towson.  
 De Queen, Ark.—Garrison & Co.  
 De Queen, Ark.—W. R. Sossamon.  
 De Queen, Ark.—Carlton & White.  
 De Quincey, La.—J. Lee Hefford.  
 De Quincey, La.—O. T. Maxwell.  
 De Queen, Ark.—Lewis W. Osborne.  
 De Quincey, La.—Matt Lilleburg.  
 De Ridder, La.—Frank W. Howard.  
 De Ridder, La.—J. E. McMahon.  
 De Ridder, La.—Robert Jones.  
 De Ridder, La.—O. B. Pye.  
 Drexel, Mo.—Depue & Hill.  
 Drexel, Mo.—J. B. Wilson.  
 Drexel, Mo.—D. E. Crutcher.  
 Earleton, Ark.—F. W. Blanchard.  
 Elk Springs, Mo.—John W. Miller.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—C. W. L. Armour.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Kelly Trust Co.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Fort Smith Bank & Trust Co.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Arkansas Valley Trust Co.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—W. H. Marshall.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—R. R. Ravens.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Lyman Real Estate Co.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Rutzel & Trusty.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Lee & Robinson.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Charles P. Yaden.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—J. L. Lavenne.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Rogers & Young.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Dawson-Thomas Real Estate Co.  
 Frierson, La.—The Frierson Co., Ltd.  
 Gentry, Ark.—R. J. Maxson.  
 Gentry, Ark.—D. & M. Land & Brokerage Co.  
 Gentry, Ark.—O. L. Hurley.  
 Gentry, Ark.—Griffin & Wasson.  
 Gilham, Ark.—Gilham Real Estate Co.  
 Goodman, Mo.—T. W. Roberts & Co.  
 Goodman, Mo.—J. O. Pogue.  
 Goodman, Mo.—G. W. Whited.  
 Goodman, Mo.—J. B. Welsh & Co., Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Grandview, Mo.—W. G. Wyatt.  
 Grandview, Mo.—W. M. Dyer.  
 Grannis, Ark.—E. H. Poe.  
 Grannis, Ark.—Hogan & Coyle.  
 Gravette, Ark.—J. T. Oswalt.  
 Gravette, Ark.—Wm. Frazer.  
 Gravette, Ark.—O. T. Drennan.  
 Hatfield, Ark.—Arnold & Trigg.  
 Hatfield, Ark.—Shafer & Hammond.  
 Heavener, Okla.—Stewart & Fowler.  
 Heavener, Okla.—Lee Thomas.  
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 Heavener, Okla.—W. F. Colton.  
 Horatio, Ark.—J. W. Everett.  
 Horatio, Ark.—Sessions-Pride Land Co.  
 Horatio, Ark.—L. L. Porter.  
 Hornbeck, La.—L. D. Woosley.  
 Hornbeck, La.—D. B. Pate.  
 Howe, Okla.—John Begley.  
 Howe, Okla.—C. E. McCartney.  
 Howe, Okla.—State Bank & Trust Co.  
 Hume, Mo.—H. C. Curtis.  
 Hume, Mo.—Wayts & Beadles.  
 Hume, Mo.—Wilson & Bloomfield.  
 Jaudon, Mo.—E. S. Harrison.  
 Joplin, Mo.—McDonald Land & Mining Co.  
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 Joplin, Mo.—Pile & Perry.  
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 Lake Charles, La.—Orange Land Co. Ben M. Foster, Mgr.  
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 Lake Charles, La.—O. S. Dolby.  
 Lake Charles, La.—The Hi-Mount Land Co., Ltd.  
 Lake Charles, La.—J. B. Watkins.  
 Lanagan, Mo.—C. R. Wortham.  
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 Leesville, La.—P. G. Pye & Co.  
 Leesville, La.—McFarland & Wintle.  
 Leesville, La.—Lee McAlpin.  
 Leesville, La.—Hicks Abstract & Realty Co.  
 Lockesburg, Ark.—A. Rawlins.  
 Mansfield, La.—G. A. Nall.  
 Mansfield, La.—W. E. Singleton.  
 Mansfield, La.—De Soto Industrial Co. W. H. Harrison, Jr., Secy.  
 Mansfield, La.—J. F. McFarland.  
 Mansfield, La.—J. T. McElanahan.  
 Mansfield, La.—M. K. Hirschman.  
 Mansfield, La.—South Mansfield Realty Co.

- Marble City, Okla.—Barry Dotson.  
 Mena, Ark.—Dennis, Kelly & Stratton.  
 Mena, Ark.—Hamilton & Horner.  
 Mena, Ark.—J. H. Naylor.  
 Mena, Ark.—M. B. Legate.  
 Mena, Ark.—W. A. Ragland.  
 Merwin, Mo.—Ludwick Real Estate Co.  
 Mulberry, Mo.—Poligrino & Bumgarner.  
 Neosho, Mo.—S. L. Davis.  
 Neosho, Mo.—R. B. Rudy.  
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 Panama, Okla.—W. D. Massey & Son.  
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 Port Arthur, Tex.—Port Arthur Land Co.  
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 Poteau, Okla.—Tom Wall.  
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 Poteau, Okla.—Poteau Valley Realty Co. F. W. Bird, Mgr.  
 Rich Mountain, Ark.—T. W. Blanchard.  
 Sallisaw, Okla.—Sallisaw Realty Co.  
 Sallisaw, Okla.—Smith & Gross.  
 Shreveport, La.—Wm. Hamilton & Co., 521 Marshall St.  
 Shreveport, La.—Heilperin & Summers, 128 Texas St.  
 Shreveport, La.—McCloud & Hester, 302 Texas St.  
 Shreveport, La.—Queensboro Land Co., First National Bank Bldg.  
 Shreveport, La.—S. B. Simon.  
 Shreveport, La.—T. L. Hammett.  
 Shreveport, La.—G. E. Gilmer, 213 Milam St.  
 Shreveport, La.—Walter H. Polk, Cooper Bldg.  
 Shreveport, La.—Louisiana R. E. & Development Co.  
 Shreveport, La.—W. A. Jones.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Ozark Realty Co.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Perry Realty Co.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Shannon & Platt.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Dunlap & Son.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Moss Bros.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—J. A. Petty.  
 Spiro, Okla.—Hickman & Harris.  
 Spiro, Okla.—G. M. Derryberry.  
 Spiro, Okla.—M. Smith.  
 Smyth Junction, La.—Midway Lumber Co.  
 Starks, La.—Chas. Batchelor.  
 Starks, La.—V. C. Clark.  
 Stilwell, Okla.—W. H. Davis.  
 Stilwell, Okla.—Blanck & Corley.  
 Stilwell, Okla.—R. R. McCloud.  
 Stilwell, Okla.—Stilwell Land Co.  
 Stilwell, Okla.—Joe M. Smith.  
 Stotesbury, Mo.—F. B. Croft.  
 Stotesbury, Mo.—J. G. Rennie.  
 Stotesbury, Mo.—D. A. Beck Realty Co.  
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. F. Church.  
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. J. Williams.  
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Missouri Interstate Land Co.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—M. C. Wade, 305 State National Bank Bldg.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—W. H. Ward, 219 State National Bank Bldg.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—J. G. Johns.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—G. H. Hays, 115 East Broad St.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—Ralph Moore, 122 East Broad St.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—Louis Heilbronn.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—Texarkana Trust Co.  
 Texarkana, Tex.—F. A. Simonds, 219 Vine St.  
 Texarkana, Tex.—W. G. Hancock, Rialto Bldg.  
 Texarkana, Tex.—G. Less Co.  
 Vivian, La.—A. F. Powell.  
 Waldron, Ark.—John D. Baker.  
 Waldron, Ark.—Scott County Development Assn. Jno. R. Cox, Secy.  
 Westville, Okla.—W. H. von Hartman Real Estate Co.  
 Westville, Okla.—T. E. Sheffield.  
 Westville, Okla.—P. J. Dove.  
 Westville, Okla.—W. J. Foreman.  
 Wickes, Ark.—Ridgeway & Green.  
 Wickes, Ark.—L. C. Wilson.  
 Wilton, Ark.—A. Kennon.  
 Winthrop, Ark.—Sessions Land Co.  
 Zwolle, La.—H. A. Miner & Co.  
 Zwolle, La.—R. L. Gay & Co.  
 Zwolle, La.—Louisiana Development Co., Central City, Neb.

**Indian Lands, Oklahoma.**  
 J. G. Wright, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.  
**U. S. Homestead Lands in Arkansas.**  
 Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.

## Commercial Associations

The following named parties, residents in the towns along the line, who are not, however, connected with the Kansas City Southern Railway in any manner, will be pleased to furnish information concerning local conditions and opportunities for business in their respective towns and cities:

- Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, Geo. V. Boswell, Secy.  
 Anderson, Mo.—Commercial Club, Bert Dunn, Secy.  
 Ashdown, Ark.—Little River County Bank, W. C. Martin, Cashier.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, T. W. Larkin, Secy.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial League, H. G. Spaulding, Secy.  
 Granniss, Ark.—First Bank of Granniss, Jno. P. Logan, Cashier.  
 Gravette, Ark.—Commercial Club, Herb Lewis, Secy.  
 Heavener, Okla.—Commercial Club, Frank Richards, Secy.  
 Howe, Okla.—Commercial Club, H. W. Moreland, Secy.  
 Joplin, Mo.—Comemrcial Club, H. A. Forkner, Secy.  
 Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, Jno. M. Marshall, Secy.  
 Leesville, La.—Commercial Club, Geo. H. Schweitzer, Secy.  
 Mansfield, La.—Bank of Commerce, Ben Johnson, Cashier.  
 Many, La.—Sabine Valley Bank, Frank Hunter, Cashier.  
 Mena, Ark.—Mena Land & Improvement Co., W. C. B. Allen, Mgr.  
 Merwin, Mo.—Commercial Club.  
 Neosho, Mo.—Commercial Club.  
 Pittsburg, Kan.—Pittsburg Commercial Club.  
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Board of Trade, O. Owen, Secy.  
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Citizens' League, Jan Van Tyen, Secy.



Poteau, Okla.—Business Men's League, O. C. Fountain, Secy.  
 Poteau, Okla.—First National Bank, Tom Wall, Cashier.  
 Sallisaw, Okla.—Commercial Club.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Chamber of Commerce, Gen. Williams, Secy.  
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Commercial Club.  
 Shreveport, La.—Chamber of Commerce.

Spiro, Okla.—Commercial Club.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—Tex.—Boosters' Club.  
 Texarkana, Ark.—Tex.—Commercial Club, V. E. Buron, Secy.  
 Waldron, Ark.—First National Bank.  
 Waldron, Ark.—Scott Co. Development Assn., Westville, Okla.—People's Bank, K. G. Comfort, Cashier.  
 Wickes, Ark.—Boosters' Club, O. P. Ridgeway, Secy.

## Agricultural and Horticultural Associations Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

Amoret, Mo.—Darby Fruit Farm, J. F. Riddell, Mgr.  
 Anderson, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, W. E. Roark, Secy.  
 Ashdown, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, V. Moseley, Secy.  
 Atlanta, Tex.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, J. M. Fletcher, Secy.  
 Ayers Spur, La.—Farmers' Union, G. W. Davis, Secy.  
 Barham, La.—Farmers' Union, W. H. Rayburn, Secy.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Citrus Growers' Association, Geo. A. Smith, Pres.  
 Beaumont, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association.  
 Benson, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, J. D. Porter, Secy.  
 Bloomburg, Tex.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, W. I. Easters, Secy.  
 Bon Ami, La.—Long-Bell Lbr. Co., Experimental Farm, T. S. Granberry, Supt.  
 Converse, La.—Farmers' Union, W. E. Springer, Secy.  
 Cove, Ark.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, B. J. Spencer, Secy.  
 Decatur, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, John Kuebler, Secy.  
 Decatur, Ark.—Plank Fruit Company, E. N. Plank, Secy.  
 Decatur, Ark.—Holland-American Fruit Products Co., Geo. Brusse, Mgr.  
 Decatur, Ark.—Farmers' Union, J. Burkhardt, Secy.  
 De Queen, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, A. Johnson, Secy.  
 De Ridder, La.—Truck Growers' Association, W. K. Ford, Secy.  
 Fisher, La.—Farmers' Union, D. W. Horton, Secy.  
 Florien, La.—Farmers' Union, I. N. McCollister, Secy.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Market and Shippers' Association, P. J. Brockman, Secy.  
 Gentry, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. W. Patterson, Secy.  
 Gentry, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Union, Chas. Wiberg, Secy.  
 Goodman, Mo.—Berry and Fruit Growers' Association, A. M. Ellis, Secy.  
 Goodman, Mo.—Ozark Orchard Co., W. B. Whetmore, Mgr.  
 Granniss, Ark.—Farmers' Union, Elmer Pringle, Secy.  
 Granniss, Ark.—Horticultural Association, J. A. Burdette, Secy.  
 Gravette, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. J. Halliday, Secy.  
 Gravette, Ark.—Farmers' Co-Operative Union, O. J. Halliday, Secy.  
 Gravette, Ark.—Farmers' Union, R. F. West, Secy., Route 4.  
 Heavener, Okla.—Farmers' Union, J. E. Johnson, Secy.  
 Heavener, Okla.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, J. W. L. Corley, Secy.  
 Hodgens, Okla.—Farmers' Union, Dick Reed, Secy., Houston P. O. Okla.  
 Horatio, Ark.—Truck Growers' Association, G. M. Williamson, Secy.

Horatio, Ark.—Farmers' Union, Thos. J. Browning, Secy., Route 1.  
 Hornbeck, La.—Farmers' Union, Geo. Miller, Secy.  
 Joplin, Mo.—Gardeners' Association, C. G. Dillworth, Secy.  
 Juanita, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, H. J. McBeath, Secy.  
 Lake Charles, La.—Calcasieu Parish Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, Al. Ribbeck, Secy.  
 Leesville, La.—Farmers' Union, M. A. Cavanaugh, Secy.  
 Lewis, La.—Farmers' Union, J. S. Lewis, Secy.  
 Lockesburg, Ark.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, A. T. Graves, Secy.  
 Mansfield, La.—Truck Growers' Association, J. W. Porter, Secy.  
 Mansfield, La.—Farmers' Union, J. J. Poag, Secy.  
 Many, La.—Farmers' Union, James Patric, Secy.  
 Mena, Ark.—Polk County Horticultural Society, Roy St. John, Secy.  
 Mena, Ark.—Canning, Packing & Shipping Co., J. L. Gates, Secy.  
 Neosho, Mo.—Southwest Fruit Growers' Association, Geo. Hatzfeld, Secy.  
 Neosho, Mo.—Fruit Growers' Association, J. H. Christian, Secy.  
 Noble, La.—Farmers' Union, J. L. Lampley, Secy.  
 Noel, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, C. C. Taylor, Secy.  
 Orange, La.—Truck Growers' Association, Wm. Reagan, Secy.  
 Pickering, La.—Granniss Experimental Plantation, Geo. W. Eldredge, Supt.  
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Citrus Growers' Association, C. D. Otis, Vice-Pres.  
 Poteau, Okla.—H. & S. Fruit Farm, W. Harrington, Manager.  
 Ravanna, Ark.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, R. F. Yates, Secy.  
 Ruliff, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association, C. Webb, Secy.  
 Hartburg, P. O. Tex.  
 Shreveport, La.—North Louisiana Truck Growers' Association, H. S. Norton, Pres.  
 Shreveport, La.—Celeste Fig Preserving Co., R. P. Moore, Secy.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Aroma Berry Growers' Association, C. A. Ford, Secy.  
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, H. W. Hubbard, Secy.  
 Stillwell, Okla.—Fruit Growers' Association, Lowry Davis, Secy.  
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Berry Growers' Association, J. H. Edgerton, Secy.  
 Texarkana, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association, V. E. Buron, Secy.  
 Tipton Ford, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, Mr. Cox, Secy.  
 Vandevort, Ark.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, C. H. Carter, Secy.  
 Waldron, Ark.—Farmers' Union, R. A. Casleberry, Pres.  
 Wickes, Ark.—Wickes Farm and Orchard Company, L. C. Wilson, Mgr.

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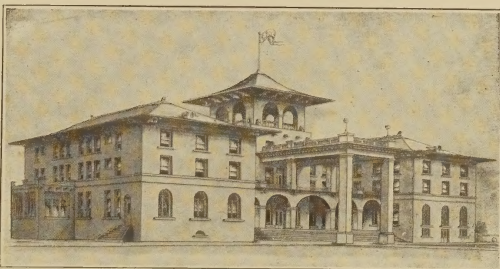
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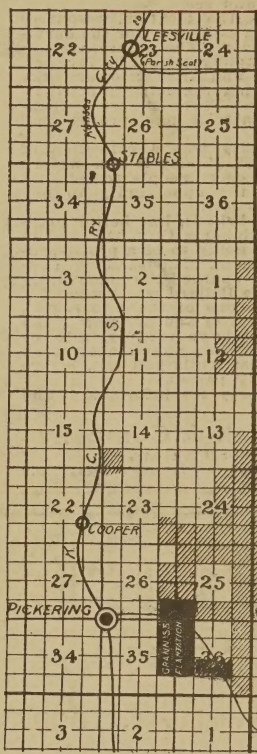
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